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NEW PLEDGES RAISE HOPE UNITED STATES WILL REACH EARLY ACCORD WITH MEXICO

Protection of Rights of Foreigners, Long Stumbling Block
to Recognition, Believed Guaranteed by
Special Legislative Action

Important Announcement by State Department Fore-
cast—Mr. Summerlin in Close Touch With
Oregon Government

WASHINGTON, April 21 (By The Associated Press)—The long
controversy between the United States and the Oregon Government in
Mexico has reached a stage regarded in some official quarters as fore-
casting an early complete agreement.

Renewed assurances regarding the protection of the rights of
foreigners in the southern republic, in the way of recognition of President
Obregon by this Government, have been sent to Washington and apparent-
ly have been received here as an im-
portant step in the right direction.

The views of Washington on the
subject have been made known to
Chargé Summerlin of the American
Embassy in Mexico City and discus-
sions are in progress which are ex-
pected to lead to a public announce-
ment within a few days.

Ever since 1921 a draft treaty pro-
posing a renewal of good relations
between Washington and Mexico and
involving recognition of the Obregon
régime by the United States, has been
in Mr. Summerlin's hands awaiting
signature at the moment satisfactory
guarantees have been given in regard
to American rights. Whether that
time has come officials here will not
say.

It is known however, that legisla-
tion pending in the Mexican Chamber
of Deputies, designed to so apply Ar-
ticle 27 of the Mexican Constitution
that it will not be retroactive, is re-
garded by Oregon officials at least
as embodying the sort of guarantee
the United States has requested. That
opinion has been made known to this
Government through the Mexican em-
bassy here in a comprehensive re-
establishment of the whole Mexican
side of the case.

For many months the controversy,
which has prevented recognition, has
revolved about Article 27, which has
been regarded here as confiscatory of
American holdings in Mexico unless
it were so interpreted as to exclude
any possibility of its application re-
troactively.

Without that positive interpretation,
it has been felt the article might easily
be invoked to cancel American prop-
erties granted before the Constitu-
tion was adopted.

President Harding has been fully
informed by Chargé Teller of the latest
moves at Mexico City.

Recognition Draws Nearer
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Ad-
ministration has reason to believe
that conditions in Mexico are getting
better every day. It is said at the
White House. This is interpreted as
indicating that recognition of Mexico
by the United States is drawing nearer.

Added significance was given this
statement by dispatches from the
Mexican capital to the effect that the
legislative reform project submitted
by the Obregon Administration to the
Chamber of Deputies last December
had been approved.

This project was prepared by the
Department of Industry, Commerce and
Labor, of which Alasco Robles is the
head, and had the full approval of
President Obregon. It was submitted
so nearly the end of the regular ses-
sion of the Mexican Congress that it
could not be considered then. Presi-
dent Obregon therefore called an extra
session to consider the project and a
lively debate on its various phases
has been in progress for some six or
eight weeks.

Validity Recognized

The bill, as received here textually
some time ago, states that the Mexican
Government will recognize the valid-
ity of petroleum property rights ac-
quired prior to May 1, 1917, and will
confer such rights indefinitely. In-
dividuals or firms claiming such rights,
however, must present them for con-
firmation within a period of 180 days
from the enactment of the bill.

The Chamber of Deputies Joint Pe-
troleum Committee, in presenting the
bill to the Chamber, recommended
that the owners of petroleum rights
dated prior to the adoption of the
present Constitution should be re-
quired to apply for specific confirma-
tion of their titles to such rights for
two reasons:

1. That the status of the property
concerned should be fixed definitely.
2. That the person or corporation
applying for confirmation of title by
the act of so doing might recognize
the authority of the Mexican Govern-
ment to establish laws governing
their rights.

The joint committee report aban-
doned the system of "denouncement"
of all properties which has been cen-
sured so severely both in Mexico and
in the United States. Upon this point
the report (which precedes the text
of the bill proper) said:

"We abandon the point of view sus-
tained by the commissions of the pre-
ceding Congress in the matter of de-
nouncements, considering that the
practice of denouncements lends it-
self to a series of immoral specula-
tion."

COLONEL HARVEY TO SAIL MAY 3

LONDON, April 21—The American
Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, who is
going to the United States on leave
of absence, plans to sail on May 3, it
was learned today.

Delegation Bearing America's Good Will to France



Miss Anne Morgan, Head of Committee to Aid Devastated Regions With Group That Sailed From
New York Amid Farewell Cheers of Multitudes

MARQUESS CURZON ADVISES GERMANY

Appeal Made for Move Toward
Settlement—Good Impres-
sion in Reich

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—Marquess Cur-
zon appeared in the House of Lords
last night in the rôle of an honest
broker par excellence. His lordship
has no superior in the art of suave
diplomatic eloquence and was frank
and friendly, turn about to France
and Germany and the European situ-
ation in general. Lord Curzon had
labored through a gloomy but by
no means an exaggerated description
of the consequences of French action
in the Ruhr and having reiterated the
now stereotyped arguments in favor
of a reference of the problem to the
League of Nations, politely asked the
Government what it was going to do
about it.

Lord Curzon's defence of the British
policy, though naturally it will not
satisfy everybody, was comprehensive
and convincing. Great Britain could
not side with France because it was
unable to participate in an undertak-
ing, the wisdom of which it had dis-
puted from the outset. On the other
hand, to favor Germany would have
been disloyalty toward the Allies.

Here followed the definite declara-
tion that the Government was con-
vinced that the maintenance of the
Entente was the basis of European
recovery and European peace.

Benevolent Neutrality

Without it the Foreign Secretary
was convinced that the continent
would be plunged into chaos. Hence
the attitude of benevolent neutrality,
which he claimed "had been acceptable
to both parties, neither of whom would
wish to depart from it. It responds to
the general desires and convictions of
our own people, and leaves us in a
position where at any day or hour we
can intervene with effect."

As far as positive action is con-
cerned, he referred to Mr. Bonar Law,
the Premier's proposals at the Janu-
ary conference in Paris which Mr.
Poincaré, the French Premier, de-
clined. Great Britain had not receded
from that position, and those proposals
remained as a basis for discussion.

Summing up the British policy, Lord
Curzon characterized it as:

1. The maintenance of the Entente
as a basis of European peace.
2. The
preservation of a watchful and friendly
neutrality in the Ruhr, and no encour-
agement to Germany to evade its liabil-- 3. The adherence to Mr. Bonar
Law's January proposals as a basis of
settlement.
- 4. Security for France, but
not at the cost of the dismemberment
of Germany or the creation of new
claims or the cancellation of
guarantees to be reciprocal.
- 5. No abandonment of British repara-
tion claims or the creation of new
claims, beyond the generous offers
already made.
- 6. The problem to be
regarded as an international problem
only to be decided by common action,
not by the isolated agreement of any
individual powers.

Yet despite all he had said, the
Foreign Secretary frankly admitted

GOOD WILL GROUP SAILS FOR FRANCE

Demonstration as 61 Women
Start on Errand of Amity

NEW YORK, April 21 (By The As-
sociated Press)—A series of demon-
strations along the waterfront—too-
ting whistles, cheering crowds and
breaking out of ship buntings—ac-
companied the steamer France down
the bay yesterday as she sailed with
61 women members of the good will
delegation which Miss Anne Morgan's
committee for devastated France will
conduct through the battle zones of
the World War.

This group was the first of several,
recruited in all parts of the United
States, which will embark for France
this summer. It included two gold
star mothers, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth
Chambers of Cincinnati, O., and Mrs.
Elizabeth M. Buswell of Boston.

Tugboats, decked in colors and carry-
ing bands and farewell committees
from organizations represented
among the 61 aboard the France, ac-
companied her out to quarantine.

REFORM BUREAU ADVOCATED IN CHINA

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 21—The Chinese
National Bankers Association at its
annual meeting at Hankow adopted
resolutions providing for the im-
mediate establishment of a special bureau
at Shanghai to organize joint action
among all bankers and to supervise
and hasten financial and economic re-
forms.

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LABOR SHORTAGE LAID TO ALIEN BAR

Judge Gary Focuses Attention
on Immigration Quotas—
Constant Influx Sought

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, April 21—Because
of the prominent position he holds in
the industrial world, Elbert H. Gary,
chairman of the board of the United
States Steel Corporation, has suc-
ceeded in focusing the attention of
the country on the immigration ques-
tion, by calling attention to the fact
that there is a shortage of labor in
this country, which he believes is due
to the percentage limitation act.

There is nothing new in this asser-
tion, since it has been proclaimed
by a number of large industrial or-
ganizations during the last three or
four months. In fact, every effort
was made by the representatives of
those organizations to obtain from
Congress some relaxation of the strin-
gent restrictions of the quota act dur-
ing the months of January and Feb-
ruary. The ideal labor situation,
from their standpoint is when there
is a large pool of unemployed waiting
at their gates.

The New York World has expressed
the matter quite tersely in an edi-
torial published last December, which
reads, in part, as follows:

"The object is frankly to increase
the supply of common labor in order
to keep down the wages of common
labor. It is a plea for the treatment
of labor as a commodity used in
manufacturing. It is an argument
that labor is one of the raw materials
of industry and should be put on a free
trade basis."

Unions See No Shortage

There are several angles of ap-
proach to this question of immigration
in relation to labor supply, and not all
American industrialists are in rapport
with the extreme view attributed in
the editorial. A report of the immi-
gration committee of the New York
Chamber of Commerce, adopted by
that body last December, reiterates its
previous declarations that the national
interest will no longer tolerate un-
regulated immigration comparable to
that which developed prior to the out-
break of the European war and calls
upon Congress to prescribe in greater
detail the tests for fitness to make an
immigrant eligible to enter into the
United States.

The very claim that there is a short-
age of labor in the United States is
combated by the American Federa-
tion of Labor and other labor organi-
zations, and the industrialists' argu-
ments for relaxation in the present
laws have been strenuously contra-
dicted by representatives of various
organizations for the restriction of
immigration which have been in ex-
istence for many years.

The idea has become prevalent in
America that the tests of admissibil-
ity into the United States should be
applied to aliens abroad. On that
point the New York Chamber of Com-
merce says: "The proper place to
examine a prospective immigrant is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER TO NAVY TO COMBAT RUM SMUGGLERS EXPECTED SOON AT CAPITAL

Serves Notice to World He Will Use Every Available
Resource to Stop Traffic—Observers Intimate
He Favors Using Idle Sub-Chaser Fleet

State Department Announces Conversations Are Now in
Progress With Great Britain in an Effort to
Establish Program of Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—Thoroughly aroused by increasing
audacity of the fleet of liquor smugglers operating chiefly off the coast
of New York and New Jersey and other points on the American coast
line, President Harding has served notice to the world that the United
States Government is not impotent to combat this foe of the American
Constitution and will take every
necessary step to meet this attack.

At the same time the Department
of State today disclosed that con-
versations were now under way between
this Government and Great Britain to
find a way whereby these governments
would be better able to co-operate in
suppressing this illicit traffic.

Canfield Report Filed

It was stated at the White House
that the problem of dealing more
effectively with rum smuggling was
the chief topic discussed at the meet-
ing of the President with his Cabinet.
Although no definite program for ac-
complishing this purpose has as yet
been decided upon, it was inferred
that the Navy Department would be
called upon to assign a fleet of fast
submarine chasers to the work of
patrolling the coast line for rum
runners.

Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition
commissioner, today received from
Palmer Canfield, prohibition director
for New York, a preliminary report of
his "review" of the rum fleet operat-
ing off the coast of New York and
New Jersey. Mr. Canfield appeals for
fast boats to combat the runners.

This issue was raised when the
American Government inserted in its
contract covering sales of American
ships to foreigners the clause whereby
the purchasers agree not to use the
vessels to smuggle liquor or other
goods into this country, under penalty
of forfeiting the ships without com-
pensation whenever and wherever
found.

Under this clause the American
Government contends it would be ac-
tively within its rights to seize a ship
violating it, even if the ship should be
on the high seas.

Communication Made Public

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of
State, made public the contents of a
letter sent by him to an unnamed
inquirer, reviewing the efforts of this
Government to reach an agreement
with Great Britain that would enable
the American authorities to go be-
yond the three-mile limit to capture
British ships supplying rum runners
with the contraband.

The communication reviews the suit
brought by the Cunard Steamship
Company and other foreign lines
against the Secretary of the Treasury
to have set aside the ruling of the
Attorney-General that foreign ships
could not legally transport alcoholic
liquor for beverage purposes within
the territorial waters of the United
States. This case is still pending in
the United States Supreme Court.

Replying to the question of his in-
quiry as to the seizure of ships out-
side the three-mile limit engaged in
the smuggling of slaves into this
country nearly 100 years ago, Mr.
Hughes declared that the action taken
by the United States and Great Britain
at that time could not serve as a pre-
cedent for this country to go out now
and seize rum smugglers.

Although the President was repre-
sented as not having quite determined
upon the line of action that would
be taken, it was inferred he would
follow the recommendation of Roy
A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Com-
missioner, the submarine chasers be-
assigned to the "dry navy" by the
Navy Department to patrol the coast
line, where smuggling is particularly
pernicious.

Propaganda Hinted

Mr. Haynes has consistently claimed
that the amount of liquor being smug-
gled into the United States was greatly
exaggerated, and he attributed such
reports as being the work of the wet
interests in their campaign to break
down respect for prohibition. How-
ever, the commissioner has repeatedly
declared that his forces were inade-
quate to cope with the amount of
smuggling that is going on; that his
ships were not fast and numerous
enough to apprehend the rum runners.
At present the coast guard and cus-
toms services are aiding the prohibi-
tion unit in the warfare against law-
breakers, it being a part of the duties
of these two organizations to prevent
smuggling into the United States. But
their vessels were said to fall short of
requirements. The navy has standing
idle a fleet of fast submarine chasers
which would soon overtake a rum
runner in a chase.

Treaty Comes Up Again

It was not revealed at the White
House what success had been attained
in the negotiations with Great Britain
on the question of the American au-
thorities being allowed to go beyond
the three-mile limit to apprehend for-
eign ships hovering there for the ob-
vious purpose of aiding in the thwart-
ing of American laws. The object
sought by the American Government
is a treaty whereby Great Britain
would be allowed to go out beyond the
three-mile limit to search American

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

ships for contraband and this country would be allowed to do the same on British vessels.

Registry Matter Discussed

There was also transmitted the fact that the State Department has taken up with the British Ambassador the matter of cancelling the British registry of vessels, which are found to be registered in Great Britain, when it is ascertained that the actual interest involved is American and that the vessels are used to smuggle liquor into the United States. The letter adds:

The department has also asked the British Ambassador to take up with

the Canadian authorities the matter of stopping the practice of issuing clearance papers to vessels with cargoes of liquor destined for the United States, since such action facilitates the smuggling of liquor into this country.

Other important measures for co-operation with respect to liquor amuggling are under discussion between the two governments. It therefore, appears that statements to the effect that this Government has not asked the co-operation of the British Government in the enforcement of the prohibition laws are not justified by the facts. I can assure you that the department desires to do everything that is possible and proper to prevent the violation of the prohibition laws of the United States, and will not fail to take appropriate action with this end in view.

Scot Distillers Make Thousands as Rum Runners Break Contract

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—The so-called rum fleet of New York having a complete signal service with the shore, knew days in advance that Palmer Canfield, federal prohibition director of New York, was planning a visit to the three-mile limit. Consequently 11 of the vessels fled to the waters between Montauk Point and Block Island, where they are today. Mr. Canfield found six of the fleet riding at anchor off Sandy Hook. Movements of prohibition enforcement agents are known to the rum agents and fleet officers almost as soon as they are announced, usually before they become public, through "leaks" and "underground wireless."

Joining this fleet of 10 boats lying between Montauk Point and Block Island will be still to the craft engaged in the same activity, for the rum runners as a rule frown on such tactics as employed by the captain of the Istar, formerly Robert Golet's yacht, Nahma, who exchanged doubtful pleasanties with the United States prohibition director, because his vessel was flying a foreign flag.

The Istar is equipped with wireless, but the power boats bring all the news of liquor violating and events of the day down the bay to boats riding at anchor where agents are selling over the rail to the bootleggers and smugglers the alcoholic drinks barred in this country by the Constitution.

Rum Ring Is Formed

The Istar has been in these waters for some time. Last fall a group of bootleggers of New Jersey headed by a man (whose name the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned from his former associates) having a working capital said to be \$500,000, formed an organization to deal in rum from the source. They had become dissatisfied with the prices charged them by the Nassau liquor merchants.

Once the decision to buy direct from the Scotch distillers was made, representatives were sent to Scotland headed by the New Jersey prime mover. In Scotland "a contact was made," as the bootleggers and rum runners call it, with some of the larger distillers. The Jersey man established his financial standing with the distillers and told them that if they would send a cargo of whisky to the three-mile limit off New York, the Jersey ring would take the entire boatload at \$25 a case. This way direct from Scotland it became unnecessary for the distillers to pay the 24s, a case duty at Nassau which meant a saving of about \$6 on each case. Scotch whisky costs about 60s. the case f. o. b. vessel in Scotland. This is about \$15 in United States money. Figuring \$5 a case freight to the three-mile limit of New York, it can be readily seen what a tempting financial proposition this was to the Scotch distillers, inasmuch as they then were making a profit on the original selling price of 60s. the case and an additional \$5 the case at the three-mile limit.

Istar Loads 20,000 Cases

The whisky costs the distillers about \$5 or \$6 the case to manufacture and bottle and box for the market. They have been satisfied with the home price of \$15 or \$6 shillings the case. The Jersey proposition was for \$25 the case over the rail at the three-mile limit, New York, and deducting the freight the Scotch distillers were to get a net price of \$20 the case. On the 20,000 cases called for in the transaction the Scotch distillers would make a profit above the cost price of about \$252,000.

The deal was put through and the Istar was chartered for the trip. The reason for chartering a yacht of this type was that yachts under the shipping law of England sail under the Admiralty white cargo and passenger steamers sail under the regulations of the English Board of Trade. Admiralty vessels can clear practically for the high seas while vessels under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trade must proceed under their clearance papers to a certain designation.

The Istar loaded 20,000 cases of assorted Scotch whiskeys and sailed last January for the "liquor bar" off Ambrose channel lightship, clearing for a cruise. In the meantime the Jersey man returned to the United States and became involved in a dispute with his partners in the rum ring, and some of them quit the group. The Istar arrived off the three-mile limit late in January, and lay at anchor for more than two weeks before the Jersey man and his associates came out to the vessel, which was waiting to discharge cargo. When the American rum runners came to the Istar they said they would pay but \$20 the case and not \$25 as bargained for. The supercargo of the distillers refused and the next day the Istar entered the regular rum

market selling over the rail to all comers for lots of 50 cases or more at \$27 or \$29 the case, while the other vessels rolling with the swells were asking \$32.45 to \$38.

Demand Real Names

This caused much ill feeling in the fleet, and the shore power boats to the Istar for supplies when they could dicker for 50 cases, for the vessel would not do business on a smaller scale. The Istar, too, made rum runners angry when she would not sell unless they gave their real names and addresses. This may have been to get the names of probable regular customers, who could be addressed in the event of another rum voyage being run by the distillers. At any rate, it is said that the Istar has a list of 200 names of United States smugglers and bootleggers in her possession.

About Feb. 25 the Istar began to run short in supplies and coal, and she suddenly weighed anchor and steamed to Halifax for fuel and supplies. There the head of the Jersey rum group followed her and libeled her, claiming breach of contract. The vessel's officers fought the move and the case was dropped. Supplies and coal aboard and paid for out of the proceeds of the trip, which had been quite profitable, the vessel came back to her old anchorage off the Ambrose Channel Lightship, where the Istar, hailed her on his Thursday trip of inspection.

The Istar's mate refused to say how many cases of whisky he had aboard when asked by Mr. Canfield. She sailed in January, it is said, with 20,000 cases. On Tuesday, April 10, the supercargo of the Istar told The Christian Science Monitor representative that she had sold all but 2000 cases and last Thursday the best estimate is that she had about 1100 cases yet unsold.

MALTING BARLEY DUTY ANNOUNCED

British Brewers Agree to Bear the Burden

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Robert Sanders, Minister for Agriculture, announced a duty of 10s. per quarter on foreign malting barley, with a preference of one-third on barley imported from the dominions. The new duty is part of the bargain with the brewers in connection with the reduced beer tax in this year's budget and "the trade" has undertaken to pay it from profits without passing it on to the consumer.

In some quarters it is held that the duty will help farmers by enabling them to get a better price for their barley, but this is denied elsewhere on the ground that the brewers generally insist on mixing a proportion of foreign barley with the home-grown article, as they do with hops. While, therefore, the new duty is definitely a measure of imperial preference, it is possible to argue that it is not protection, which the present Government is bound by its election pledges not to introduce.

In any case no protests have been raised against it yet on that score and as the duty will come directly from the brewers' pockets and they have agreed to it, support for the proposal is likely to be general.

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If you have three diamonds in an old setting, let us mount them as illustrated. The new ring will be a revelation.

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT



41 Summer Street, Boston

REPARATION PLAN OF FRANCE HINGES ON UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

loan now, whereas with a partial moratorium for five years it would be possible to borrow 1,500,000,000 yearly, and for Germany to pay the same value in goods. If these loans were pledged by the customs receipts, released for this purpose by the Allies, it would not matter whether the debt remained at the 132,000,000,000 for the present.

The advantage of this breathing space, during which France would have obtained a considerable amount, would be that at the end of five years, Germany would be solid and big loans could be possible, and America might consent to a cancellation. Even with the best will in the world, said the high authority to the Monitor representative, Germany could not raise loans or pay anything while her finances are so bad and the mark so low.

The essence of all this is, France prepared to reduce its own claims to 26,000,000,000 and the total claims on Germany to 40,000,000,000 or 50,000,000,000, provided England and America will agree about French debts. If they will not, the figure remains at 132,000,000,000; there is no solution of the reparations problem; Germany goes to ruin, and France stays in the Ruhr. This aspect, which puts the question up to America, is very important and should be kept before the American public.

Further Rioting Expected

In Neighborhood of Mülheim

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 21.—While the Communists and Syndicalists have been driven out of Mülheim, another movement headed by them in the Ruhr basin has not been crushed, according to reports received here late last night. In official circles the situation is not regarded as serious, however, since the Communists, Syndicalists and Anarchists who constitute the insurrectionary bodies are without leadership and possess only limited funds. One of the leaders in the Reichstag told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here late last night that the Government was strong enough to handle the disturbance, and that it was anticipated that it would be speedily put down unless the French and Belgians supported the insurrectionists. In other authoritative quarters, it was declared that France and Belgium would keep their hands off and would make no move calculated to encourage the revolutionary forces.

Alleged Working with French

On the other hand, it was asserted at the Foreign Office that their reports indicated that the Communists and Syndicalists in the Ruhr were "working hand in hand with the French," whose officers had told the French soldiers that a revolution would occur in Germany in four or six weeks' time. Foreign Office officials said that the elements of disturbance in the Ruhr were composed almost entirely of Syndicalists. The Communists who have joined the movement, it was added, were formerly workers in small Ruhr plants, which were forced to close down on account of the imposition by France and Belgium of the coal tax in the occupied regions.

Press dispatches received here early this morning said that the insurrectionists were well armed, and an attack on Oberhausen, an important industrial city north of Mülheim, is momentarily expected. Late reports

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said that the insurrectionary forces were concentrating near Mülheim.

Nationalists May Become Active

The most competent observers here are viewing the Ruhr rising chiefly in connection with a possible repulsion in the Fascist and other extreme Nationalist camps. Just such movements as this have been predicted by the Nationalists. They advanced it as a chief reason why their military organizations should be permitted. It is now expected they will be able to use the Communist and Syndicalist activity in the Ruhr as material to further strengthen themselves, and that they will take active steps to force the Government to dissolve the Communist organizations, just as the extreme Nationalist organizations have been dissolved by the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

Even in Communist circles in Berlin, the Ruhr disturbances are regarded as distinctly local affairs. There is no communist of importance here who is optimistic enough with regard to the spread of Communism, to say that there is a chance for the movement to spread over Germany at this time. Bolshevism is one of the few things which the democratic element in the Social Democratic, in other words the Labor party, would unite with the Nationalists to fight against.

MARQUESS CURZON ADVISES GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

that a deadlock had been reached. It was to search a way out of the impasse that he devoted the most significant portion of his speech. The situation, he agreed, was almost hopelessly complex and difficult. But, he reminded France that its expectations from occupation had not been realized and he made clear his opinion that German resistance was hopeless.

Therefore somebody must move and the sooner the better. His advice to Germany had hitherto been given privately; now he uttered it publicly. It should make an offer of willingness to pay and have the payment fixed by the authorities properly charged with that duty. What authorities Lord Curzon had in mind, he did not disclose.

Some discussion followed but of no considerable importance. Events undoubtedly are tending toward the commencement of negotiations, and Europe was awaiting a lead from Lord Curzon. Four parties will be speedily up by the sound statesmanlike statement of last evening.

Lord Curzon's Speech

Makes Good Impression

BERLIN, April 21 (By The Associated Press).—Berlin newspapers today print long dispatches from London reporting Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords appealing to Germany to make the first move toward a settlement of the reparations question.

The speech will certainly make a great impression in Germany and probably also in France, says the Socialist organ, Vorwärts which declares that England can, if she wishes, so exert her influence that a solution may be reached satisfactory to economic circles in France and bearable by Germany.

The Tageblatt considers the speech a most important, statesmanlike declaration, which gives the impression that progress is possible on the basis of Lord Curzon's suggestions.

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WASHINGTON HOST TO LORD R. CECIL

Has "Pleasant" Conference With President—Discusses League With Mr. Borah

WASHINGTON, April 21 (By The Associated Press).—Lord Robert Cecil had half an hour's conference today with President Harding but declined later to discuss his visit except to say that the call had been most pleasant.

Lord Robert called at the White House after he had met William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, at breakfast at the home of Henry White. On leaving the White House, as on yesterday, after his call on former President Wilson, he waived aside all questions. He only repeated he could say nothing when asked whether the President had brought up modification of the League covenant or American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The discussions between Lord Robert and Senator Borah were understood to have gone into numerous phases of the League question, including possible revision of the covenant. Afterward the Senator said he still was of the opinion that the American people never would consent to entangle into any political alliance with Europe.

Senator Borah called at the White House, just as Lord Robert was leaving, and had a short talk with President Harding.

Special from Monitor Bureau

Yesterday Lord Robert visited Woodrow Wilson but would not disclose anything that passed in the conversation between them. He met a number of prominent men of both parties at a dinner given by Mr. White last evening. Among the guests were: Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House; James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Elihu Root, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, retired, a member of the American peace delegation; Charles B. Warren, formerly Ambassador to Japan; Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State; Vance McCormick, former Democratic national chairman, head of the War Trade Board during the war and an adviser of the peace delegation; James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Endowment, and James C. McDonald, head of the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

Today Lord Robert lunched at the Congressional Library, the guest of the librarian, and Saturday evening dined at the British Embassy.

WORLD'S FAIR RUIN MAY BE REBUILT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 21.—The fine arts building of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, which though crumbling into ruin remains one of America's architectural masterpieces, received hope of restoration yesterday when the south park commissioners voted \$500,000 for a survey and ordered a vote on a bond issue to cover the entire cost. It will take \$2,000,000 to restore the great building permanently, it is estimated.

Part of the funds voted yesterday may be used in broadening the start already made. To demonstrate the beauties of the building restored, members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and others contributed funds with which one corner to the full height and for 73 feet has been made permanent.

CZECH PRESIDENT WRITES MEMOIRS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Czechoslovak Consulate-General announced today the completion of the memoirs of Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, in the following statement:

"Thomas G. Masaryk has completed his memoirs which will depict not only the story of the Czechoslovak struggle for independence during the World War, but also promise to throw new light upon many diplomatic events and factors. Mr. Masaryk's work, which will be issued also in English, will undoubtedly be an important contribution to the authentic story of the Great War."

PRISONERS "BOUGHT" SAYS FLORIDA JAILER

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 21 (By The Associated Press).—Testifying before the legislative committee inquiring into the treatment of Martin Tabert, in a convict camp, Jerry M. Poppell, former jailer of Leon County, declared that Sheriff J. R. Jones had instructed him and other deputies to "get busy for this means money to me."

The instructions were given, the witness said, after the sheriff had signed a contract with the Putnam Lumber Company by which he was to receive \$20 a head for prisoners leased to it.

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SHOP ASSISTANTS STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Employees Refuse to Submit to Proposed Wage Reductions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21.—A strike began today of members of the Distributive Workers' Union and the Shop Assistants' Union against the wage reductions imposed on employees by members of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

This (so to speak) domestic dispute goes back to last September when the Co-operative Wholesale Society (as the unions say) caused each of its employees on pain of dismissal to sign a document fixing wages at 10 per cent above the normal rates in force elsewhere and did not allow them to consult the union officials before doing so. At that time, however, the wages were apparently considered satisfactory and nothing further happened. But now the normal rates have been reduced by 2s. per week for men and 1s. for women, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society has enforced a corresponding reduction among its own employees, claiming the above mentioned document as authority.

For the last few days the Daily Herald, a Labor newspaper with a circulation said to be 300,000, has had double-column advertisements setting forth the claims and grievances of the two disputants. At present the unions have the last word, with an exact copy of the document their members had to sign last September, underneath which they ask in extra large type "If the mineowners had done this what would Labor have said?"

SUMMER LAW COURSE OFFERED
URBANA, Ill., April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Courses in the College of Law will be offered for the first time in its history by the University of Illinois at its summer session, which begins June 18.

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is a delightful place—on the Third Floor, Main Store.

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CHESTER GRANT TO BE STUDIED AT RESUMED LAUSANNE SESSION

Mr. Hughes Sends Special Solicitor to Act in Legalistic Matters, to Avoid Pitfalls

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In one form or another, the vast Chester concessions in Turkey will be brought before the resumed Lausanne conference which opens on Monday. Because of that expectation, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has sent an official of the solicitor's division of the State Department to join the American delegation of "unofficial observers." He will act as a special emissary of the department in purely legalistic matters and transmit in detail the Secretary of State's instructions.

The American representatives at Lausanne will not themselves bring up the Chester concessions, for officially these are not yet a direct concern of the United States Government. In either of at least three different ways, however, they are bound to come promptly to the surface. General Pella, the French High Commissioner at Constantinople, who will be at Lausanne, may be expected to submit to the conference the formal protest against the American concessions which he has already launched.

Turks May Ask Discussion
The British and the Turks are in controversy over the Iraq (Mesopotamia) mandated-area boundary, Britain claiming that it extends to a line which would include the Mosul oil fields. The Turks have not conceded such a boundary and in the meantime have given to the American group concessions which embrace Mosul. So it neither the French nor the British attack the Chester grant at Lausanne, the Turks may call it up for discussion. They have an arrangement with Great Britain for referring the Mosul dispute to the League of Nations if it has not been settled within a year. Lausanne falls within the year and Ismet Pasha may say: "Eventually, why not now?"

The Harding Administration, fully alive to the political criticism to which it would otherwise expose itself, determined not to let any advocacy of the Chester rights embroil the United States in a diplomatic "entanglement" at Lausanne or in serious "involvements" at all. The first thing that has to be ascertained is whether the Chester group has any "rights" in any incontestable legal sense. The American Government is not accustomed to support "claim-jumpers."

Copies of Grant En Route

Secretary Hughes will lift no finger to espouse the cause of Admiral Chester and his associates until he is assured they have strong legs to stand on. That will not be definitely known until certified copies of the concession are in hand. These are en route to Washington through two channels—from the American Consul who has been an "unofficial" duty at

Angora for the last six months, and from Capt. Arthur Chester, Admiral Chester's son, who has just left Turkey with the concessions in his pocket.

The original grants were made by the Angora Government in February, but Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, has informed the State Department that important changes were made recently. To date, Mr. Hughes has only general knowledge that the concessions comprehend extensive rights for oil, railroads, port facilities, town-building and other important economic purposes.

Ready for Arbitration

If and when France or Great Britain challenges the legitimacy of the Chester concessions, the American delegation at Lausanne will promptly announce American readiness to submit them to arbitration. Such a declaration would only follow indisputable proof that the concessions were obtained in due process of international procedure and in pursuance of the rights of American nationals to seek "open door" opportunities. At the first Lausanne conference, when an issue arose with Great Britain over certain American oil claims in the Near East, Ambassador Child proclaimed American willingness to arbitrate. Precisely the same program will be pursued if the Chester deals provoke opposition.

The Turks are returning to Lausanne in the undoubted guise of diplomatic victors. They come almost as victors in war, for they contrived at

the previous conference to tear into shreds the Treaty of Sevres, imposed upon them by the Allied Powers at the end of the World War. By exploiting the dissensions among Great Britain, France and Italy over both Turkish and European questions, Ismet Pasha extorted from the Allies an agreement to abandon the Sevres treaty provisions for allied domination of the Dardanelles.

Turks Win Points

The Turks first whittled down the Sevres indemnity from \$180,000,000 to \$75,000,000 and then wiped it out altogether. They coerced the Allies into yielding up the "capitulations," whereby foreign powers would maintain their own courts, and accepting instead a system whereby the Turks, for all practical purposes, become complete masters of the judicial system in Turkey. Instead of maintaining their mandated-area claims to a boundary stretching over Mosul, the British succumbed to a Turkish proposal to let the League of Nations decide that question.

Finally, instead of agreeing to a treaty with "economic clauses" which were an intolerable infringement upon their sovereignty and dignity, the Allies agreed to an arrangement whereby their nationals shall deal directly with the Turkish Government for regulation of pre-war commercial and financial privileges.

Both the allied statesmen and the Turks will embark upon the new Lausanne parley wiser than when they entered the predecessor. None of the powers, including the United States, is sending as imposing delegations as they did before, a host of really vital matters having already been settled—in Turkey's favor. Admiral Bristol will not go to Lausanne this time. The new conference will demonstrate speedily whether Ismet Pasha has evolved new stratagems for sowing fresh dissension among the western nations. The United States Government is wide awake to the pitfalls and intrigues with which the situation bristles. It is not at all likely to be drawn into them. Uncle Sam will watch his step.

CHESTER GAUNTLET IS FLUNG AT EUROPE ON OIL CONCESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

said if, after their victory over their enemies in 1776, some foreign power or group of powers had claimed the right to establish their own post offices, their own courts and their own police authorities in America?

Would they have accepted such a construction of the word independence? Neither will Turkey in the present situation. At Lausanne, at the coming conference, its delegates will refuse to the last extremity the effort of the European powers to maintain their hold upon Turkey's life through that instrument of humiliation, for Turkey, the capitulations.

Admiral Takes Aggressive

In his address, Admiral Chester made an emphatic attack on the capitulations. "I shall bring it to the attention of the State Department with all the impressiveness with which I am capable," said the Admiral, "that the same act which gave America the present concession made it necessary for America to lead the way for the abolition of the capitulations."

"As to the concession," he added, "the Turkish Government is solidly behind us, and—banging the table with his hand—"we shall resist every attempt from any quarter to prevent its being carried out in all its details."

And Dr. Fuad Bey added (Hamdi Bey, a New York electrical engineer, interpreting): "The Turkish Government will uphold the Chester concession to the last."

"I stake my interest on the Turkish Government; the Turkish Government is behind us; there we stand, and we'll fight it out on that," said Rear Admiral Chester.

Loyalty to Turks Avowed
"The last 10 days have been the most eventful days of my life," said the Rear Admiral, "but I had to come here tonight to tell Dr. Fuad Bey that there are some friends of Turkey who will stand by it to the end."

The Admiral admitted that he did not know himself what the Chester concession precisely contained at present. After six committees of the Turkish Assembly had passed on its various clauses, adding here and subtracting there, he was not in a position to state, he admitted, what was left. "But this I do know," he said, "that no claims brought against them have a leg to

stand on. After 15 years of negotiation, when we had to go by the back door because the front doors were closed against us by the spheres of interest of the powers, we have emerged with flying colors."

Rights Worth \$1,000,000,000
"We haven't anybody in Turkey save missionaries," he said, "and if the missionaries can't keep out of the courts they'd better come home." The missionaries do not need this protection, he declared, and he also objected to the similar protection extended to naturalized Americans belonging to non-Turkish races who had returned to Turkey.

For the Mosul oil fields, which he declared to be worth \$1,000,000,000, he said he was ready to "fight fair," but the virtual tearing up of the Treaty of Sevres had given Mesopotamia a right to its own destiny; especially in the case of the Kurds of the Mosul district, he declared, Lord Curzon had admitted that they wanted to join Persia.

Other speakers included Ernst B. Filsinger, of the dry goods commission firm of Lawrence and Company, a director and Neal Dow Becker, treasurer of the Federated American Chambers of Commerce of the Near East, who acted as chairman.

EGYPT REASSERTS SOVEREIGNTY IN CONSTITUTION JUST SIGNED

Satisfaction Expressed in Official Circles at Happy Emergence From Threatened Crisis

By Special Cable

CAIRO, April 21.—Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, King Fuad on Thursday night signed a royal rescript, promulgating a constitution

The amendments referred to in a cable of April 19, as introduced by the Nessim Ministry, are all deleted or qualified. For instance, to the clause empowering the King to ap-

Nessim Ministry's amendments, is everywhere reasserted.

The greatest satisfaction is everywhere expressed today, both in British official and Egyptian circles, at the happy emergence from the threatened crisis.

The Premier's declaration to the nation in publishing the constitution in which he expresses the conviction that just as Egypt astonished the world by its growth of tenacity and national sentiment, similarly will it astonish the world by a speedy adaptation to a constitutional régime, is the keynote of the editorial articles in all papers today, which urge Egyptians to show themselves, by their ability to use and not abuse the new constitutional forms, as a Government worthy of a place among civilized and free nations.

The first elections for Parliament are to be held in the coming autumn. Meanwhile negotiations are to be carried on between the British and Egyptian governments for the promulgation of an indemnity law, enabling the abolition of martial law and the cancellation of exceptional measures taken thereunder during the last eight years.

GERMAN MARK SHOWS APPRECIABLE RISE

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 21.—Responding to heavy buying at home and abroad by the Reichsbank, the mark showed appreciable improvement here yesterday, closing at 25.486 to the dollar. This was an advance of nearly 4000 over Thursday's closing price. While official figures could not be obtained, it was said in unusually well-informed financial circles that the Reichsbank had turned loose more than £1,000,000 to steady the mark.

Reports also were to the effect that the Reichsbank deposited in the last week upward of 2,000,000 gold marks with the Bank of England and 100,000,000 gold marks with the Swiss National Bank to be used in the present mark stabilization campaign.

GASTON LIEBERT GETS NEW FRENCH BUREAU

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—Gaston Liebert, for years French Consul-General here, has been designated as the successor of Maurice Casenave, as Minister plenipotentiary of France, in charge of the newly organized Bureau of Information. He will be official spokesman in America on French commerce, industry, art and literature, with the view to improving the commercial and artistic relations between France and the United States. Mr. Liebert will be succeeded by Charles Barrett, at present French Consul at New Orleans, who will assume his new duties here on May 10.

TURKS NEGOTIATING NEW TRADE TREATY

Compact With Russia Aims to Bring About Better Relations Between Two Countries

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 21.—Negotiations are under way at Angora for the conclusion of a commercial treaty to establish better trade relations between Turkey and Russia, declares Mr. Maguntian, the Constantinople Bolshevik envoy. By the new compact, he said, the Soviets agree to give Turkey manufactured goods at most reasonable quotations and in exchange they are to receive agricultural products.

Referring to the controversy arising from the Bolshevik refusal to allow vessels to enter Soviet ports, Mr. Maguntian expressed his conviction that soon the question would be settled on friendly terms.

Mr. Araloff informed Armenian pressmen that the conversations at Moscow are expected soon to result in the settlement of 50,000 Armenians on Soviet territories in the Kuban, and suggested that lists should be made out from now on of those desirous of emigrating. He expressed his sympathy with the Armenians and said he did all possible at Angora to mitigate their sufferings and succeeded in sending many to Russia.

French circles are uneasy about the Chester concessions. Franco-Turkish friendly relations are becoming impaired. General Pella was expected to visit Ismet Pasha, but his failure to do so developed resentment among the Kemalists, who regarded it as an indication of a new orientation of French policy on the eve of the Lausanne conference.

The Greek press views the situation with optimism, laying stress on the fact that French friendship is vital to Greek interests in the Balkans, where France's influence is predominant.

MICHIGAN MEASURE CALLS FOR 14 ON JURY

LANSING, Mich., April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Michigan soon will have its criminal and civil cases tried by juries of 14 instead of 12. The State Senate has passed a House bill providing for this procedure and the measure is said to be satisfactory to Governor Greenback.

The bill specifies that each jury shall have 14 members. At the close of a trial the 14 jurors will draw lots to determine the 12 of their number who shall retire to the jury room and decide the case. The purpose of the measure is to eliminate delays and mistrials.



King Fuad I

Egyptian Ruler Whose Signature to the New Constitution Marks an Important Step in the Progress of His Country

practically identical with that drafted by the commission last year, the only important alteration being a clause making the president of the Senate a person to be nominated by the King instead of elected by the Senate.

point diplomatic representatives is added, "on nomination of the Foreign Minister." Similarly throughout the text the sovereignty of the nation, which has been threatened by the

PROHIBITION HOPES REST IN ASTOR BILL

Defeat of Scrymgeour Measure in House of Commons No Surprise

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 21.—In a speech, of which the manifest sincerity and religious feeling attracted warm plaudits from all shades of opinion, Edwin Scrymgeour moved the second reading of his prohibition bill in the House of Commons yesterday. The rejection of his proposal by 236 votes to 14 probably did not surprise him and need not be taken too seriously by friends of temperance. There are many, both in Parliament and out, who are working for the disappearance of alcohol quite as earnestly as Mr. Scrymgeour, but who consider it inadvisable to try to force prohibition on the nation.

Such people did not feel themselves able to support Mr. Scrymgeour's proposal, preferring to advance more slowly, but perhaps also more surely, along the less spectacular lines indicated in Lady Astor's local option bill last autumn and her other temperance measure restricting the sale of alcohol to persons under 18, which has a good prospect of passing into law during the present session. Thus it came about that the bill for complete prohibition could find few supporters, although many members abstained from voting against it.

Mr. Scrymgeour and his little band undoubtedly came off with flying colors in the debate, so far as argument went. Their facts and figures regarding the effect of prohibition in the United States, even if they did not persuade the House that the time was ripe or similar measures here, at any rate effectively countered the tales of illicit stills, bootlegging and widespread intemperance, extending to 90 per cent of the population, brought forward by the bill's opponents.

Those who voted for the bill were one Ulster Unionist—Sir William Allen—and 13 Labor members, all of them representing Scottish or Welsh constituencies. Dr. Salter, who seconded the measure, is a medical practitioner and the Labor member for Bermondsey, London. While many Labor members voted against the bill, there was also a large number of this party among those who abstained from voting.

The Labor Party today is perhaps the most prominent section of the House of Commons in its active demand for temperance reform and is strongly critical of the proposed reduction of the beer tax designed "to give the working man cheaper beer." The party's election manifesto declared them in favor of "control of the liquor traffic according to the people's will," and the way in which the majority of this party has supported Lady Astor's efforts to this end is a hopeful augury for the future.

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Size	6x7.6 feet	\$4.25
Size	7x7.6 feet	\$5.00
Size	8x7.6 feet	\$5.50
Size	9x7.6 feet	\$5.98
Size	10x7.6 feet	\$6.98

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Twilight Tales

The Little House

WE WERE lying on the grass by the grape vine, sucking big blue grapes. Philip was telling a story and carving round, wooden marbles with his jackknife.

"So the mouse took 5 cents out of her handbag, and paid the giant's care, and they sat on the front seat, and talked to the driver, and ate lollypops. And that's all."

"That seems a silly sort of story," said Janet. "Let's do something."

"What?" said I.

"Build a house," said Edward, who always thought of the most delightful things to do.

"How?" said I.

"With bricks and wood and nails and shingles," said Philip. "It'll be big enough for us all to get in."

"With a garage in back," said I.

"And curtains at the windows and a rosebush in front," said Janet. "Oh, good!"

"And a chimney and a kitchen stove that I can mend every day," was what Edward wanted. "Now scout after nails and bricks and wood and shingles."

Philip got nails and two hammers from the tool house. Edward came puffing up with his wheelbarrow full of bricks.

"Where'd you get them?" I asked.

"I took the chimney off the dog kennel. Ed never builds a fire, so he doesn't need a chimney and we do."

I doubled up with laughter and went after wood. There was a fine pile behind the stable and I dragged out two armfuls. Janet brought curtains from the bathroom and a pot of daisies from the nursery window. "A rose bush would take too long to grow," she explained.

"Now, where shall we build it?" I asked.

"On the hill."

"In the wood."

"Under the grape vine," said we all together.

"I know," said Edward; "we'll build it here, but we won't attach it to the ground. So we can move it about wherever we want."

"Goody, goody," shouted Janet, "and on windy days we'll take it up in a tree and live there."

Philip had begun to dig the cellar. When this was finished, we nailed up some boards and cut a door and three windows. Then we put on a roof with green shingles and Edward and I climbed up and began the chimney. This was the most fun of all, so we let Janet and Philip do half. Then Janet tacked up the curtains. The house was finished!

We stood and looked at it.

"It needs a doormat," said Philip and ran off for one.

"It has no stairway," said Edward. I got a ladder from the henhouse.

"I'm going in," said I. But, alas! the door was too small. Philip hacked away a bit with his knife, but even then I couldn't get in. Then we saw we'd made the house much too small. It was only as high as our waists.

"But the curtains and the daisies look well, anyway," said Janet.

"We might all sit hunched up with our chins on our knees and then get father to set the house over us," said I.

"Too small, too small," said Edward, in a far-away voice.

"I know," said Philip; "let's give the house to the guinea pigs. They need more room. What do you think?"

"Yes, and they'll look so sweet peeking out from behind the curtains," said Janet.

So we ran for the guinea pigs. Edward wheeled them up in the wheelbarrow, they wiped their feet on the doormat and ran in.

MR. GARY LAYS LABOR SHORTAGE TO THREE PER CENT ALIEN QUOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad: advance notice of intention to settle permanently within our borders is a reasonable and proper requirement, and the adoption of such a policy would unquestionably tend to prevent hardship and disappointment on the part of those selling their homes and crossing the sea only to find they cannot comply with the requirements of admission."

Again, James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, which organization has taken the lead in marshaling the forces who favor greater flexibility in the immigration law, said: "We would establish a high but intelligent discriminating and practical standard of admission, plainly distinguished, however, for obvious reasons, from requirements of naturalization. All tests of admissibility should be applied as far as practicable at the points of embarkation."

This theory of selection at the source is both plausible and persuasive, but it implies international co-operation, which so far has been a failure. European governments who have been approached on the subject—informally of course—have clung to the old school of diplomacy and declared that such inspection of their nationals within their own borders would be an infringement of their sovereignty. Italy has even gone so far as to take diplomatic cognizance of the very prevalence of such a theory in America and hastened to repudiate it without waiting for the attention of their Government to be drawn to it through the usual channels.

Italy Alarmed

Thus, in September, 1921, the royal chargé d'affaires for Italy, presented to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, a memorandum, attacking the proposition in the following language: "Such action, even if exercised in the interior of the consular offices, would go beyond the usual consular functions recognized by treaties and could not be considered as conforming with either treaty or law on emigration in Italy. It is true that this is a matter relating merely to proposed legislation; nevertheless, the intense desire to avoid later any possible motive for discussion between our two countries inspires the friendly intention of the present recommendation."

The Italian memorandum is the more highly significant because of the fact that the Government of that country is perhaps the most active of any in Europe in seeking outlets for its surplus population, and not long ago sent a special commissioner to the United States to seek for means whereby more Italian Nationals could gain entrance to the United States. To that end he crossed the continent and was in communication with many of the industrial leaders who are endeavoring to obtain a larger immigration to overcome the labor shortage. He even made overtures to the American Federation of Labor to try and gain their favor for his enterprise, but in that he was unsuccessful.

"Rough Labor" Sought

The kind of labor for which the transportation companies, mine operators and manufacturers are clamoring is that which is classed as "rough labor"—men who are willing to do heavy, dirty work. They claim that Americans will not perform that kind of labor, and that the sons of aliens are seeking "white collar" jobs, and that even immigrants will not perform that kind of work after they have been in this country a few years. Consequently, since such labor must be performed as a necessary adjunct to industry, they declare that they require a constant influx of immigrants who will not hesitate to perform "rough labor."

The argument submitted by the National Manufacturers' Association is that unless rough labor is to be had in the basic industries, many skilled

workers cannot be utilized, and Mr. Emery declared that already many departments in typical industries are not now in operation because it is impossible to find common labor to perform necessary preliminary operations. He even proposes going back to the system abolished nearly 40 years ago, by which immigrants might enter into contracts for employment before embarking for America.

Limited Right of Contract

"The provision which we have suggested," he said, "is simply the ordinary right of contract extended under particular conditions, but controlled by the Secretary of Labor, who holds the key to the gate and who would take into consideration the circumstances in making his decision."

There are no accurate data upon which to form a judgment of the quantity of laborers needed in the various industries where shortages are claimed. As I have pointed out, organized Labor flatly contradicts the statement that there is any shortage and it has presented reports from various State organizations supporting its contention. On the other hand, R. C. Marshall, speaking for the construction business, contends that that branch of industry alone will need 300,000 during the coming year.

Need for Workers Reported

Spokesmen from the steel industry, foundries, copper and iron mines, quarries, and tinplate manufacturers all claim that they can use thousands of unskilled and semiskilled laborers, and the merchant tailors' association is clamoring for more tailors to do their work.

"What do the great employers propose to do when the present emergency is over and there is a surplus of labor?" asked Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Delaware of R. W. Welch of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. "That, of course, is a situation we will have to meet when we come to it," replied Mr. Welch. He also ventured to forecast that such a condition might be expected soon, therefore, to discover what they are actually aiming at is an increased immigration from the countries of account of prices getting to the point where people will stop buying.

1900 Census Basis Opposed

It is a simple matter of deduction. As far back as last February, the United States Employment Service issued a report showing what was termed in some cases "shortage" and in other cases "scarcity" of labor in every section of the United States. The industrialists claim that they need "rough labor" which can be turned into semiskilled labor with very little instruction, and at the same time they show by statistics and their own experience, that the Nordic peoples who emigrate to America do not engage in the kind of labor that they demand.

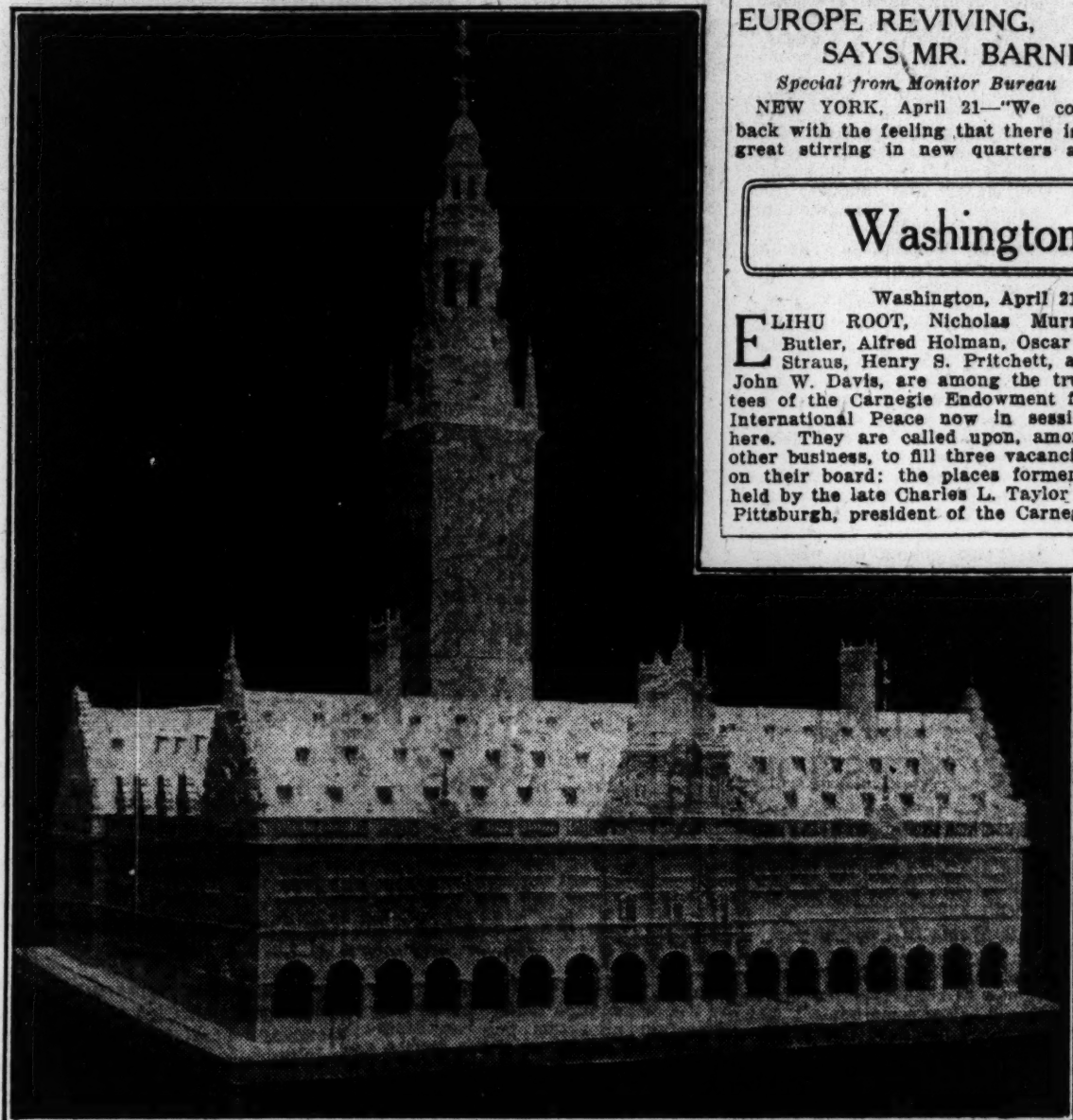
southern and eastern Europe, that is to say, Slavs, Italians, Poles, Greeks, Hungarians and Russians. Some of the employers like C. L. Patterson, speaking for the tin plate industry,

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frankly complained against the proposition to change the basis of quotas to the 1890 census, because it will cut down the supply of those eastern and southern European races.

Giving his opinion why immigration among Nordic people has fallen off, Mr. Patterson said: "Because the English colonies offer bonuses to English people to settle the colonies and immigrants from Great Britain go now to Canada and Australia or New Zealand. A few years ago an immigrant paid \$10 to \$20 for a passage to the United States; now he pays \$80. A few years ago he was practically guaranteed a job on landing, but now the immigration authorities make it as hard for him as possible and with slight excuse presume that he is coming under contract. German me-



Model Which Shows How the Library of the University of Louvain Will Appear When It Is Fully Restored Through Funds Raised in the United States

chanics are afraid to come to this country because of the treatment they think they may receive and which in some instances they have received before they left Ellis Island. If Congress believes it is a wise policy to restrict the number of immigrants, then let them be restricted upon the basis of admitting those who are producers and not merely consumers."

POPULARS SWING TO THE FASCISTI

Party Votes to Collaborate With Mussolini Government

By Special Cable

ROME, April 21.—The Parliamentary group of the Popular Party met this afternoon in order to examine the political situation after Benito Mussolini, the Premier's, declaration to the Popular ministers. A resolution was adopted by which the group affirmed its entire collaboration with the Government and decided to re-examine the future attitude of the party toward the proposed electoral reform.

Seventy voted in favor of the resolution, one against it and 10 abstained from voting. Stefano Cavazzoni, Minister of Labor, immediately presented the resolution to Signor Mussolini, who has not decided whether to accept or refuse the collaboration of the Populars. It is likely that the crisis will be averted in order to allow the Fascist Government to carry out its complete program of reconstruction, the benefits of which are already felt throughout the country. The Fascist grand council will meet shortly to examine the question of the relations between the Fascist and the Populars which have been lately strained in the provinces.

PLOWING STARTED IN ALBERTA

CALGARY, Alta., April 12.—Plowing in the Taber district of southern Alberta began on several farms recently. A farmer in the Burdett district drilled in 60 acres of wheat during the fine weather last week. Reports from other districts in the west indicate a prevalence of fine weather, and it is expected that plowing will be general in a short time.

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COLLEGE WOMEN BOOM FUND TO RESTORE LOUVAIN LIBRARY

Boston Meeting Thursday—Belgian Structure Will Memorialize American World War Veterans

With the desire to do all that they can to help restore the Library of Louvain University, the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, has sent out cards for a meeting next Thursday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Robert Farley Clark, 28A Chestnut Street, Boston, as the first move to obtain the \$10,000 quota pledged toward the

EUROPE REVIVING, SAYS MR. BARNES

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 21.—"We come back with the feeling that there is a great stirring in new quarters and

Washington Observations

Washington, April 21

ELIHU ROOT, Nicholas Murray Butler, Alfred Holman, Oscar S. Straus, Henry S. Pritchett, and John W. Davis, are among the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace now in session here. They are called upon, among other business, to fill three vacancies on their board: the places formerly held by the late Charles L. Taylor of Pittsburgh, president of the Carnegie

new peoples in the world," said Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, at a dinner given by A. C. Bedford at the Metropolitan Club. The speaker recently returned from an extended European trip with a delegation of the organization of which he is chief executive.

Mr. Barnes said, "In Turkey, we found a general confidence that peace would be made in definite terms and in the near future." He added:

There was no apprehension that war would be resumed in any sense. We found in Turkey the evidence of a beginning of the use of electric tram cars and telephones and the automobile, the development of roads. Austria, we have a universal conviction, is on the road to national self-respect and national self-support. The 400,000 children which American charity was feeding in Vienna no longer ago than three years, has now shrunk to less than 20,000, mostly orphans.

I think we were all most impressed with Italy as being the most promising country of those in the war. We found an extraordinary popular enthusiasm behind the Mussolini policy.

ing the balance of the 1900 Boxer indemnity due it from China. The United States moved in that direction more than twenty years ago, suggesting to the Chinese Government that the money should be devoted to Chinese education. The result was the dispatch to American colleges and universities of a host of students of the Sze and Koo type, who were destined, a few years later, to become the guiding forces of the new China—now and then, at least. The British have realized the political expediency of America's generosity, which, despite its altruistic origin, undoubtedly went far toward establishing the popularity and prestige of the United States in China. Like America, the British propose that the indemnity balance due them at Peking be appropriated for Chinese educational purposes.

Miss Janet Richards, the current-events "talk-in," as she describes herself, is off for Europe in May in quest of new stores of facts and impressions for her popular classes in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York. The nominal purpose of her trip is to act as delegate at the International Women's Suffrage congress in Rome. But her main objective, she avers, is Benito Mussolini. Miss Richards thinks Signor Mussolini is the most invigorating blast of fresh air that has blown across the political universe in a generation.

M. Marc Peter, Swiss Minister to the United States, is educating his son at Harvard. The former German Emperor planned to send his fifth son, Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, to Harvard, but abandoned the notion because he feared a European royalty attending an American university would be over-lionized and deprived of an opportunity to absorb real "Americanism." Japan has a flourishing Harvard club, the oldest organization of American alumni in Nippon. It recently elected Tokutomi Sakai, of Tokyo, Class of '97, as president.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL MAKING PROGRESS

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21 (Special)—The Dyer anti-lynching bill has been passed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and probably will pass the Senate unanimously, according to Andrew F. Stevens, a member of the Legislature, who introduced the measure.

Mr. Stevens, writing to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he hoped that the moral effect would help very materially in work for congressional enactment.

KINDERGARTNERS PICK MINNEAPOLIS

1924 and 1925 Conventions to Go to West—Miss Boyce Wins Presidency

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21 (Special)—The annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union closed last night with a banquet to the 1000 delegates. Among those who spoke were Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston; Miss Caroline B. Aborn and Miss Caroline McCullough, St. Louis; Miss Annie Laws and Miss Elizabeth Culp of Cincinnati.

Miss Ella Ruth Boyce, director of the kindergarten at the Pittsburgh public schools, was elected the president of the association at the closing business session held yesterday afternoon. She succeeds Miss Luella A. Palmer, director of kindergartens of New York City. The other officers selected were as follows:

First vice-president, Miss Caroline W. Barbour, Superior, Wis.; second vice-president, Miss Barbara Greenwood, Los Angeles, Cal.; recording secretary, Miss Mary G. White, Chicago; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Murray, Springfield, Mass.; auditor, Miss Allen E. Seaton, Louisville, Ky.

Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen as the convention city for 1924. The convention will be held in the spring at a date to be selected by a committee of which Miss Harriet Niel of Boston is chairman.

Los Angeles, Cal., was practically chosen for the 1925 convention, to be held in July, when the convention, invited to give indication of its preference, responded practically unanimously for the trip to the coast for the convention in the summer. The I. K. U. silk banner for the largest visiting delegation was awarded to Ohio, having 118 registered for the Pittsburgh convention.

Greetings to the convention were received from kindergarten organizations in Japan and Canada, and from the Froebel Society of London.

Following a speech by Miss Edna Dean Baker of Chicago, the convention indicated it favored the organization's publishing its own magazine, which it was announced would be a combined kindergarten and kindergarten magazine. Miss Mary C. McCullough, chairman of the board of education, St. Louis, reported a fund to erect an American memorial to Frederick Froebel, originator of the kindergarten, has reached nearly \$3000, collected over a period of years in small amounts.

SHIP BOARD TO SEEK BIDS WITHIN 14 DAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Announcement was made by the United States Shipping Board that within two weeks bids would be invited for the purchase of ships now being operated by the board on various trade routes.

Bids will be invited for the purchase of ships for operation on consolidated routes, with a widening of the range of ports to be served both in this country and abroad. No vessels will be sold unless the purchaser offers sufficient guarantee to maintain the service for a term of years.

If sales are made under these conditions, the board gives notice that it will agree not to operate ships in competition with the purchaser so long as the services contracted for are maintained.

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ROOSEVELT MEDALS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Memorial Association to Honor
Three Annually Who Render
Distinguished Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—William Loeb Jr., former secretary to President Roosevelt, and now acting president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, announces that the organization soon will present the first of the gold medals to be awarded annually for distinguished public service in those fields of activity that especially interested the distinguished American. The medals are to be 3½ inches in diameter and will bear on one side a profile of Theodore Roosevelt, and on the other, a flaming sword with the inscription, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

The designer of the medal is James Earl Fraser, whose statue of Alexander Hamilton for the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., will be unveiled in the near future and whose bust of Roosevelt in the Capitol, just outside the Senate Chamber, is well known.

The medal is to be annually awarded for the greatest service to the American people in three out of the following seven fields: (1) Administration of public office. (2) Development of public and international law. (3) Promotion of industrial peace. (4) Conservation of natural resources. (5) Promotion of the welfare of women and children. (6) The study of natural history and the promotion of outdoor life. (7) Development in the American character of those qualities of courage, foresight, initiative and patriotism associated with Colonel Roosevelt's name.

"This list is not necessarily final," said Mr. Loeb. "It is, as the lawyers say, subject to advice of counsel, the counsel in this case being the great American public. The trustees hope that the admirers of Colonel Roosevelt throughout the country will feel impelled to make suggestions."

The following committee has been appointed by Mr. Loeb to consider suggestions presented by the public and to designate the three men or women who have, in its judgment, rendered the greatest public service during 1922 in the fields already outlined here:

John H. Finley, formerly head of the New York State Department of Education, chairman; Mrs. Medill McCormick; Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet; Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; and Col. William Boyce Thompson, president of the Memorial Association. Announcement has it that the first awards will be made in late May.

UNION OFFERS TO BUY 10 SHIPS

Proposes to Shipping Board That
Committee Fix Price

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—"We shall make today a further offer to the United States Shipping Board," said Thomas B. Healey, business manager of local No. 33 Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

"We made an offer of \$300,000 cash for three ships, and that offer has been rejected on the score that it is too low. We now offer to take 10 ships. Our proposal is that on each ship we shall make a deposit of \$30,000; that we shall take over and operate the ships, making the necessary arrangements to cover any possible loss, by adequate insurance; that the price to be paid by us for the vessels shall be decided upon in one year; and that in that connection steps shall be taken for the appointment of a committee to arbitrate.

The association's aim is to obtain a fleet of 110 ships. "We have in our association a veritable wealth of experience in the practical working of ships," Mr. Healey said. "We would be in a position to out out expensive items. Let it be quite clear that this is not a question of Labor trying to grab for itself. We believe the co-operative plan will eventually take in all the workers in the marine trades; but the benefit to be derived from the scheme we have outlined will be a general benefit."

TURK EDICT PORTENDS REFUGEE STARVATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Constantinople dispatch to Near East Relief headquarters today states that the Turkish authorities have finally refused to permit the importation of relief supplies for 25,000 Greek refugees in Constantinople, either direct or through the Red Crescent, unless prohibitive customs duties are paid. The reason given is the insistence of the Ankara Government that all these refugees must be removed to Greece immediately. The enforcement of this edict amounts to starvation of the 25,000 Greeks, relief officials say, for refugee supplies of flour and food in Constantinople will be exhausted about April 26.

Relief headquarters here said that the Constantinople office had instructions to refuse to pay any excessive customs duties and consequently food supplies were being held under customs guards, but that a few days ago Turkish soldiers, acting in defiance of their own Government's edict, had seized a quantity of food supplies out of the relief warehouse in Constantinople for distribution to the refugees. An appeal has been made to the American Embassy in Constantinople to find a solution of the problem.

LABOR ACTS AGAINST FASCISM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 20.—Resolutions calling upon labor organizations to fight every effort to introduce Fascism in the United States were unanimously adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council here. A copy of the measure is to be sent to every Central Trades Council in the United States.

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Silk Dresses for street and afternoon,

\$48.00 to 175.00

Dinner Dresses

68.00 to 275.00

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For Monday

Women's

Coats and Cape-wraps

(a new purchase)

at exceptional-value prices

The assortment will consist of graceful Outergarments in the latest models (silk-lined throughout) embellished with fur or embroidery

Coats of twill-cord, with embroidered collar and cuffs or collar and sleeves \$55.00

Coats of twill-cord, with cording on collar, sleeves and border, or with embroidered collar and sleeves, at \$65.00

Cape-wraps of twill-cord, with fox fur collar, \$85.00

. All of the above in black and the new colors

Coats of black satin or black silk with squirrel fur collar \$85.00

(Third Floor)

For Monday

Little Children's

Imported Dresses

at large concessions from regular prices

French Hand-embroidered Dresses, made of white nainsook; sizes 6 months to 2 years, \$1.75 & 2.95
English Smoked Bloomer Dresses, made of white dimity or colored chambray; sizes 1 to 5 years, \$4.75

All Hand-made Dresses

(Second Floor)

Misses' Dresses :

for Spring and Summer

offering a colorful variety of smart frocks for the Younger Set. Included are chic models, fashioned of wool fabrics and ever so practical for town and sports needs. Then there are attractive silk frocks, featuring new styles for street and afternoon wear, and exquisite evening gowns—the special delight of the debutante age. Silks, chiffons and laces express in these formal frocks the charm and simplicity which truly interpret the spirit of Youth

Wool Dresses for street and sports, \$20.00 to 125.00

Silk Dresses for street and afternoon,

25.00 to 210.00

Evening Dresses

45.00 to 220.00

Misses' Dress Department on the Second Floor

For Monday

Misses'

Coats, Wraps and Capes

(a new purchase)

at exceptional-value prices

Comprised in this assortment will be a selected number of choice Outergarments, in the season's popular models (silk-lined throughout), made of soft-finish fabrics, such as juina cloth, purltwill, veldyne, twill-cord and silk, in black and the new colors. Some are smartly trimmed with Summer furs, others with handsome embroidery

Arranged in three groups:

\$48.00, 65.00, 85.00

(Second Floor)

For Monday

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Cotton Sports Suitings

at very special prices

1,800 yards of French Ratines, consisting of two-tone homespun effects and fancy weaves in solid colors, the latter featuring new openwork designs, per yard \$1.10

1,500 yards of French and American Ratines, in plain colors per yard 62c.

(First Floor)

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TALK OF PARTY SPLIT ON COURT FINDS MR. HARDING UNDAUNTED

President Confers With Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root Following Argument With Opposer—To Speak in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Harding will maintain his stand on American participation in the World Court, it is learned on good authority here. His first statement on the subject will probably be in the address that he is to make in New York next Tuesday.

For more than a week Republican politicians opposed to the policy to which the Administration has committed itself have been engaged in an active campaign to break down this policy. This culminated yesterday in the visit of Will H. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, who told the President that if he persisted in supporting the proposals for American membership in the International Court of Justice he would split the party, and jeopardize its prospects for 1924.

Immediately after Mr. Wood left the White House, Mr. Hughes and Elihu Root visited the White House and conferred at some length with Mr. Harding. It is well understood that if Mr. Harding listened to the advice of Mr. Wood, George H. Moses (R.),

Senator from New Hampshire, and John T. Adams, chairman of the National Republican Committee, to throw overboard the World Court, he would lose the services of Charles E. Hughes and probably Herbert Hoover. There would be a split within the Cabinet that would be likely to entail more serious results than if he stands by his guns and supports the stand he took in sending his letter to the Senate. That was probably made plain in the talk with the Secretary of State and Mr. Root.

Not only is it believed that Mr. Harding will maintain his position but that he will seek to strengthen it by explaining to the people of the country exactly what the Administration is doing in taking this step. Moreover it is believed by astute observers that when the opponents to this policy who have been making the most noise realize that the Administration shows no sign of retreat, they will fall in line. The Administration is going before the people on its record. The commitment in favor of American membership in the World Court is a part of that record and it would merely weaken its case for the President to abandon it or to wobble on it.

CANAL CHILDREN BEHIND IN SCHOOL

Abnormal Living of Sons and Daughters of Boatmen Is Serious Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The lack of school time for canal boat children, and the hardships which their form of living imposes are dealt with in a survey recently completed by the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, showing that a majority have fallen far behind in their school work.

On the old-fashioned canals on which barges are drawn by mules, the children work especially long hours, the report shows, driving the animals and assisting with the other work, practically all of which can be accomplished by them. One father told investigators that his boat only came to a halt on the canal when his daughter, accustomed to drive along the tow path, could no longer keep awake.

The canals surveyed represented both old and new types and though the children were found to be comparatively few, 354 being listed in a year's study, it was felt that they present an unusually serious problem. The nature of the work induces boatmen to take their wives and children with them on trips, though some recently-formed transportation companies are forbidding women and children on boats. A number of children, it is shown, have been born on the boats or at lock houses, or other chance stopping places with no proper care available. Fresh milk is difficult to obtain. On the old type of boats, sleeping accommodations are wholly inadequate, while lack of social life and long hours of travel permit little opportunity for recreation.

It is found that on the new canals very few children are employed at boat work, but on all types of canals school work is seriously interfered with, the boating season ranging from seven to nine months. Half to three-fourths of the children whose school records were secured were below the school grade normal to their ages.

NEW FIELD FOUND FOR HOTEL WARE

Housewives Keenly Interested in Atlantic City Show

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 21 (Special)—Although the Second Annual Spring Hotel Exposition was designed for the purpose of enabling manufacturers and purveyors to show their wares to hotel men, this week's exhibition has been made notable by the extraordinary interest it has aroused on the part of housewives, both residents and visitors. During every hour the Garden Pier has been open, it has been thronged with women displaying eager and understanding interest in the many labor-saving devices, several of which were shown for the first time in public, as well as the unusual methods of refrigeration, preserving and cooking of foods.

According to several of the men in charge of exhibits, the "hotel show" has convinced them that there is a larger field for their products, modified as to size.

Altogether there were 118 firms exhibiting at the show and every effort was made by the committee in charge to entertain visitors.

Walter E. Edge, Senator from New Jersey, announced in his address to the New Jersey State Hotel Men's Association and visitors at the exposition his intention to work for an amendment of the Volstead Act which would legalize 2.75 or 3 per cent beer. He admitted the unlikelihood of the Eighteenth Amendment ever being changed.

FRENCH BEGIN DRIVE AGAINST TAZA TRIBES

PARIS, April 21 (By the Associated Press)—An official communiqué from Rabat, French Morocco, today, gives the first inkling that military operations by the French against the Taza tribesmen have been in progress since April 12.

Artillery and airplanes are being used by the troops in the offensive, which is evidently on a large scale.

Women Prominently Identified With the Journalistic Sorority



as a memorial of the American friendship for Belgium," he declared. Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, who was in a box, made an impromptu speech, telling the assembly the character of work that can be done by such organizations. Laying down arms will be accomplished when the Golden Rule is universally applied, he said.

The result of the second ballot for honorary vice-president general was heard shortly after the evening session convened. There was still no choice between Mrs. J. H. Estey of Vermont and Mrs. Samuel Barker of Rhode Island. Mrs. Barker then withdrew her name and Mrs. Estey was declared elected.

GERMANY CALLED KEY TO WORLD FINANCES

NEW YORK, April 21.—F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., London, and president of the British Bankers' Association, arrived on the Berengaria today to attend the spring meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association at Rye next week. He predicted that the reparations

BOSTON HONORING JONAS CHICKERING

First Piano Made Under Celebrated Name Appeared One Hundred Years Ago

Boston is today paying tribute to the memory of Jonas Chickering, who made his first piano 100 years ago in a little shop in Common Street, and whose subsequent inventions revolutionized the craft of the piano-maker. A festival concert at Symphony Hall this afternoon and a banquet at the Copley-Plaza this evening marked the day, following the supper and celebration held last night at the Chickering factory.

While the Jonas Chickering Centennial is being observed this year in all the principal cities of the United States, the Boston committee has attempted to give something of a national character to the celebration in Jonas Chickering's own city. Guests have been invited from other cities to be present, and a party of 50 left New York for Boston last night.

At the concert this afternoon a pro-

Coolidge will speak on "Music as a National Asset." He is a firm believer, it is said, in the importance of good music as a safeguard of popular government, and will discuss methods of creating "a musically active public." His speech will be broadcast by radio through the Shepard Stores station WNAC.

The New York delegation to the celebration attended the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet to Jonas Chickering at the Chickering factory this morning. The tablet, the work of Giuseppe Moretti, was presented by the Chickering dealers of America, Arthur Bissell of Chicago making the presentation speech, and C. Alfred Wagner, president of Chickering & Sons, replying for the company.

At the supper of more than 600 employees held at the factory last night, 31 gold watches were presented to employees who had served the company from 25 to 51 years.

Jonas Chickering spent his boyhood in his father's smithy and on his small farm, but was soon apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in New Ipswich, N. H. It was while working in this position that he was sent to mend the broken cover of the only piano in town, and became inspired with the idea of making pianos.

The first piano which Jonas Chickering ever made is still preserved at the factory in Boston. It was of the so-called "square" type, and while not the first piano made in America, was the first which endured. John Behreut had already fashioned one in Philadelphia in 1715. Benjamin Grebore, Alpheus Babcock and others had tried their luck with similar instruments, but it is said none of them were very practical.

The first piano made by Jonas Chickering did not embody his two greatest inventions: the iron frame, which enables the grand piano to stand the tremendous strain of the strings, and overstringing, which economizes space and brings the bass wires nearer the sounding board. These inventions are now used in all pianos, both those made in America and in Europe.

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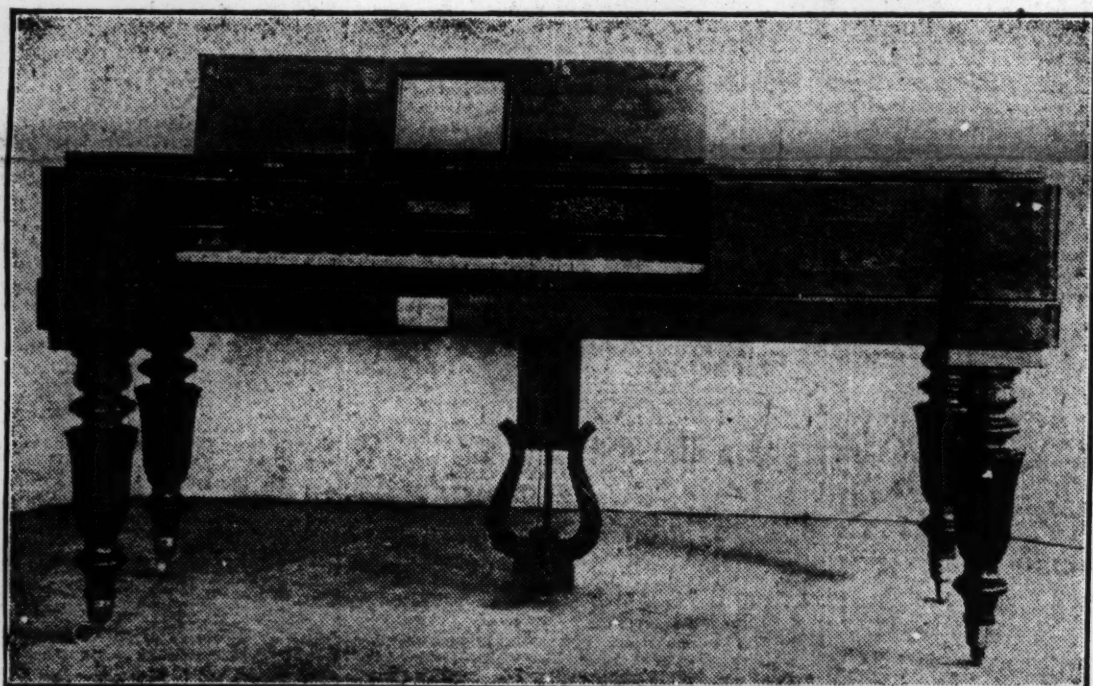
D. A. R. HEAR PLEA TO REBUILD LOUVAIN

Belgian Ambassador Addresses Closing Session of Convention—Mrs. Estey Vice-President

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 21.—With the installation of the new officers today, the thirty-second continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution passes into history. Mrs. Larz Anderson and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison of the new officers were absent.

There are no signs of the recent stress. The admonition of the new president, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, to "keep steady" is apparently being taken to heart. "That," said Mrs. Cook, "is the sobering thought that will come to me in all crises."

"The work we must do is a work of honor as well as a work of necessity," she declared. "To make the efforts



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before us, no one officer can successfully do without the help of this whole society. I accept this honor with love toward all and malice toward none."

At last evening's session of the congress, Baron de Cretier, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, appealed to the Daughters of the American Revolution to help restore the famous Library of Louvain, headquarters of scholars from all over the world and the stronghold for freedom in teaching for centuries, he said, explaining that, as it was not a state university, it depended upon scholars and endowments for its maintenance. "The restored library will stand, we hope, . . .

problem eventually would be settled by a financial arrangement among all the nations involved.

"The whole outlook," he said, "hangs upon an understanding of what Germany can and shall pay and how the payments can be made. I am convinced that the United States and Great Britain could be of great assistance to each other in the solution of the world's problems."

OIL FROM SOVIET
PARIS, April 21.—The Royal Dutch Shell Company has bought 70,000 tons of oil from the Russian Soviet and has a further option on 130,000 tons at 65¢ at Batoum, it is said here.

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CLEAN JOURNALISM TO BE THEME AT THETA SIGMA PHI CONVENTION

University of Oklahoma to Welcome Woman Writers at Norman, April 26-28—Interesting Program

NORMAN, Okla., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Three important problems bearing upon women's entry into the field of journalism will come before the national convention of Theta Sigma Phi, the honorary and professional fraternity for women journalists, which is to bring representatives of 3000 women graduates and advanced students of schools of journalism here April 26-28. Zeta chapter of the University of Oklahoma, and XI chapter of the University of Texas will be the joint hostesses to the delegates.

Formulation of workable means of co-operation among the various organizations of journalists for the purpose of raising the standards of the profession; the future development of the Woman's National Journalistic Register, Inc., and the expansion of The Matrix, the magazine published by the fraternity women in the profession, will occupy the attention of the delegates. The Register is the clearing house for positions for women founded in 1920, with headquarters in Chicago, to enable women writers and editors of papers find each other.

Wide Attendance
Representatives of 25 chapters in the leading schools and departments of journalism, representatives of seven alumni chapters located in the large centers of journalism, and individual women working in the newspaper, the magazine, the trade journal and the advertising fields will be in attendance.

Another feature of the convention will be the report of a committee appointed by Mrs. Margaret Garvin Stone of New York, grand president of the fraternity. This committee has conferred with representatives of several journalistic organizations with a view to devising effective methods of co-operation in the enforcement of higher ethical standards in the profession.

The committee consists of Ruby A. Black, department of journalism, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Grace Ray, University of Oklahoma, and Edith Abbott, a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College, department of journalism. They have conferred with representatives of the American Association of Newspaper Editors, the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, the International Editorial Association, Sigma Delta Chi, which is the men's professional journalism fraternity, and other organizations.

Theta Sigma Phi was founded at the University of Washington on April 8, 1909, and now has chapters in the following institutions: the state universities of Washington, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, California, Oregon, Montana, and Minnesota; the state colleges of Iowa and Kansas; Leland

Stanford, De Paul, Columbia, New York, and Syracuse Universities; and Lawrence and Knox colleges. A chapter soon will be installed at the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Three purposes motivated the founders of the fraternity: first, the raising of the standards of the profession; second, the extension of women's opportunities in journalism; and third, the encouragement to greater achievement of women whose college work in journalism has shown distinction. The first of these three purposes is being carried out through the committee appointed to confer with other organizations on the enforcement of higher ethical standards.

The Woman's National Journalistic Register, which is a non-profit corporation, is the concrete means devised to investigate the present opportunities for women in the profession and to widen those opportunities, as well as to find openings for individuals.

Aim of The Matrix
The Matrix, the magazine for women in journalism, and the association of women of like ambitions and training is the means of being of assistance to individual members. None of these services are limited to members of the fraternity, but are provided by the fraternity for the benefit of all women in journalism.

National officers of Theta Sigma Phi are: Mrs. Stone, the grand president; Sally Spensley Michener, Minneapolis, grand vice-president; Harriett E. Dally, Columbus, O., grand secretary; Grace Edgington, Eugene, Ore., national organizer; Ruby A. Black, Madison, Wis., editor of The Matrix.

Mrs. Stone, a graduate of the University of Montana, is a free lance writer. Mrs. Michener, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, after several years of reporting on the Minneapolis Tribune is now a publicity writer in Minneapolis, and a writer of humorous sketches and short stories about South American and Spanish life. Miss Dally is editor of the alumni magazine of Ohio State University, of which institution she is a graduate. Miss Edgington is editor of Old Oregon and professor of journalism in the University of Oregon, where she was graduated. Miss Black, a graduate of the University of Texas, is instructor in journalism at the University of Wisconsin, and correspondent for an labor press association.

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BOSTON

TOLEDO BOWLERS LEAD EVERY EVENT

Mrs. Greenwald Has Highest Average Among Women Contestants in U. S. Tourney

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21 (Special).—The completion of the first week of competition in the women's national bowling tournament, which began in St. Louis last Saturday and which will close Tuesday, finds bowlers from Toledo holding the lead in every event.

The scores made by the bowlers yesterday did not affect the leaders, although changes of position occurred during the week ending today, which was the first five in each department of play.

The event which attracted the most interest yesterday was the bowling of Mrs. Goldie Greenwald of Cleveland, who went into third place in the all-events competition with a total of 1555.

The bowling of Mrs. R. Abraham of Milwaukee, who won the all-events title last year, was disappointing. The total for her nine games was 1410, as compared with her record-breaking 1567 made last year. She

Changes of position occurred yesterday in the singles. Mrs. M. Blau of Milwaukee bowled into third place with her score of 541. Her games were 171, 194 and 176. Mrs. F. Williams of Milwaukee bowled into fourth place with 536. Mrs. C. Johnston of Kansas City, with one point less, is in fifth place. Mrs. A. Jaeger of Toledo, with 594 and Mrs. B. Texler of Cleveland, with 542, retain their places of first and second, respectively.

the doubles teams brought Abbot and yesterday's bowling was a tie for third place. The team of Mrs. E. Easter and Mrs. G. Garwood of Cleveland by bowling 984, equalled the mark made earlier in the week by Mrs. M. Baker and Mrs. E. Chapman of Chicago. Other rankings in the doubles are Mrs. D. Swing and Mrs. B. Steadman, Toledo, first with 991; Miss D. Zapf and Miss A. Gray, Toledo, second with 989; Mrs. S. C. Johnston and Mrs. G. E. Gault, Louisville, fourth with 982, and Mrs. C. A. Smith and Miss M. Felt, Kansas City, fifth with 961.

In the all-events, Miss D. Zapf of Toledo still holds her lead with 1582,

while Mrs. A. Jaeger, also of Toledo, is second with 1566.

The Falge Dairy team of Toledo struck the hands first place among the five-woman teams with 2348. The Kerschler Elevator team, Toledo, is second with 2324; Peetz Brothers team of St. Louis, third with 2318; Brooks Oils team of Cleveland, fourth with 2290, and the Gold Bonds team of Cleveland, fifth with 2266.

HUNTER WINS MEN'S SINGLES

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 21.—Tennis honors went to F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, who won over S. E. Vossell of Brooklyn in the first round of men's singles of the Greenbrier Tennis Club's annual invitation tournament, here yesterday. The victor in the women's singles was Miss Elizabeth Caudes of Jelford, N. Y. DeForest Candes, both of New York, in the final.

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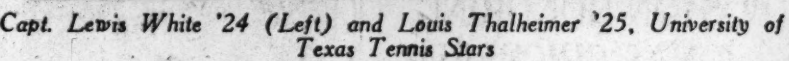
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	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	3	1	1.000
New York	3	2	.600
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Chicago	0	3	.000
Washington	0	3	.000

FRIDAY

--Faber. Umpires--Rowland. Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time--2h. 45m.

BROWNS TAKE GAME

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—St. Louis won its first victory of the season, defeating Detroit in today's engagement by 3 to 3. Herman Pillette pitched well except in the fifth and seventh innings, when

Don Goslin accounted for the other.
Mark Weich of Philadelphia also made
the circuit drive.

Runnings	123456789	R H E
Philadelphia	000000000	2 1 1
Scraper	000000000	0 0 0

Batteries—Helmach and Perkins; Hol-
lsworth and Russell; and Perkins; Hol-
lsworth and Russell. Umpires—Holl-
sworth and Owens. Time—2h.

INDIANA STATE TROUPE

and five out plays. The score by in-
lings:

	123456789	R H E
Winconsin	011111000	1 3 2
Indiana	000000000	3 7 0

and Moomaw; Pick-
ford and Aschenbrenner.

TO RAISE OLYMPIC FUND
MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 21—
A newspaper fund has been opened to

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over the world?

was an all-around track athlete and coached high schools until 1922, when he was called back to his alma mater. Assisting Jacobs is J. R. Tolbert, Harvard '22, in field events. Tolbert holds the Cambridge-Oxford-Harvard-Yale shotput record, and is spending his time with the weight men of the Sooner squad.

hus Peterson captured the first match, 500 to 560. In the first block of the second match, played here, Peterson won, 400 to 197. Last night Cutler staged a brilliant rally, running 557 points while Peterson was counting the 90 necessary for him to win the title.

284 MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

ROWING SEASON STARTS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 21—The intercollegiate rowing season will be ushered in on Severn River this afternoon, when the varsity, second and third crews of the University of Pennsylvania will measure oars against like eights of the United States Naval Academy. Indications point to a clear course and warm temperature.

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Va., April 21—Tennis honors went to F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, who won over S. H. Vøshell of Brooklyn in the final round of men's singles of the Greenbrier Tennis Club's annual invitation tournament, here yesterday. The victor in the women's singles was Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, who defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee, both of New York, in the final.

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WILLIAMS TRACK
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Start To

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 21.—With about 75 men reporting every day to Coach Seelye, prospects for a strong track team look very bright at Williams College this year. Unfavorable weather conditions handicapped the work of the squad during the first part of the year, although workouts were held in the baseball cage several times a week.

The Purple team will be particularly strong in the track events this spring, from present indications. Miller, Dodge, and Olmsted are showing ability in the dash events, and the first two are likely candidates for places in the New England intercollegiate. Dodge is at present champion in the 220-yard event, while Miller, by the graduation of Carter of Brown, who beat him by inches last year, looks like a coming champion in the century.

In the quarter-mile Captain Stowers and Perkins can be counted upon to continue their victories of last spring. Stowers, a scolar being able to furnish stiff competition to any quarter-miler in New England.

C. S. Richmond, who won a close third in the New England's last year, and Keep, who finished second to Richmond in both the Amherst and the Wesleyan meets last spring, are looked to as probable winners in the half-mile. In the same race, Brayton, shifted from the mile, Othman and Wilson are sure to push the winners in any race. In the mile, Coach Seelye can depend on Driscoll, ineligible last spring, to finish among the first, while Pascoe, in the two-mile, should continue his long string of victories, this being his third year on the team. For the long race, the coach has wealth of material in D. C. O'Brien, Fitch, Holt and Cleveland.

There is an abundance of fine material in the hurdles this spring. C. M. Barnes, a letter man two years ago, and Coleman being the most promising men in high hurdles, while Mason and Wishard show up well in the low hurdles. In the field events, the prospects are not as good as they are in the track events, despite the large number of men reporting. Weber in the hammer throw, Chapin, Disney and Davis in the pole vault, and Olmsted in the broad jump, being the only men out this year who have scored consistently in the past. Wishard is a versatile performer, capable of good work in the javelin, discus, shotput, and high jump, and with practice he may develop into a valuable man for each of these events. Hiss, Saurabien, L. Greene and Wishard are working with the shotput, while Weber, who won three firsts in as many meets last spring in the hammer throw, with Barnes a two-year veteran, may be counted upon to place in that event.

The value of the material in the freshman class is still unknown, but from all indications, it will be of great assistance to Coach Seelye. Among the men who have shown the most ability so far are Smythe, Beede, Howe, Wiley, Parks, Baird, Saurabien, and McAneny. A schedule of five meets has been arranged for the team by Manager Shattuck, and the first will be at home. In addition, it is planned to form a freshman team, with meets with other track teams of this vicinity.

TWENTY ERRORS AS
NEBRASKA NINE WINS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21 (Special).—The University of Nebraska baseball team will try to gain on the University of Oklahoma in the Missouri Valley Conference standing when it meets for the second time the Washington University nine here today. The first game was won by Nebraska yesterday, by the score of 15 to 12. The game terminated at the close of the eighth inning on account of rain and darkness.

A high wind made accurate fielding difficult, and as a result 20 errors were committed. Several long flies, which ordinarily would have been easy put-outs, were carried by the wind for extra-base hits.

Neither V. C. Llewellyn '24, who pitched for Nebraska, nor W. J. Bremser '23, Washington's pitcher, was in as poor form as the final scores might indicate. Llewellyn, however, although he struck out fewer men than Bremser, had better control and pitched well with runners on base.

An unusual feature of the game was the fact that two right-hand batters, M. F. Collins '26 and R. C. Russell '25 of Nebraska, hit home runs into right field. Russell also made two singles. W. A. Fries '25 led the Washington attack with two doubles, each of which scored runners. Score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Nebraska..... 12 2 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
Washington..... 0 0 5 3 1 1 1 1 2 13 9

Batteries—Llewellyn and Petty; Bremser and Gragg. Umpire—Ray Cahill. Time—2h. 40m.

SPRINGFIELD, April 21.—Going into the ninth inning one run behind, the Dartmouth College baseball team rallied, scoring four runs and defeating Springfield Training School, 8 to 5, here yesterday. A series of errors and two hits enabled Dartmouth to win the game. Springfield bunched hits in the eighth and had apparently won the game, but Pitcher Mountain's support failed him and five errors were made in the ninth. Pitcher Edwin Dunley '25 of Dartmouth was hit hard, but his support was good. Mountain allowed the Green batters eight hits, but his team was untied behind him, making a total of seven errors.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Dartmouth..... 12 2 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
Springfield..... 0 0 5 3 1 1 1 1 2 13 9

Batteries—Dunley and Heep; Mountain and Shellenberger. Umpire—Donalds. Time—2h. 40m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Results Friday:
Toledo 10, Columbus 9.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 14, Indianapolis 10.
St. Paul at Kansas City—Rain.

TUCK-UPS

A HOME-RUN mark just one short of the world's record was hung up at Chicago, yesterday. While the Cubs were defeating Pittsburgh by the somewhat large and close count of 12 to 11, eight home runs found their way into the summary, as compared with a total of nine in a Cincinnati-Boston game in 1894, in which the Bostonians of that day made five and the Reds four. Catcher Charles Hartnett and Outfielder B. A. Friborg drove out two circuit blows apiece in yesterday's contest at Cub Park. Hartnett's second one coming in the ninth inning, with the score tied, just after J. P. Kelleher had opened the Cubs' half, by lining out to E. A. Russell.

The other Cubs to contribute to this modern four-base batting mark were G. E. Heathcote and Arnold Stutz, while for Pittsburgh there was garnered one each by Harold Traynor and Charles Grimm. In only one other game of the National circuit was a home run registered, that by F. C. Williams providing the Phillies' winning margin against Brooklyn, but the American League there were four. C. M. Durr, supplanting G. H. Slater at first base for the St. Louis Browns, made his first home run in the ninth inning, while Richard Reichle of Boston celebrated his entrance into a major league box score by doing likewise. In the Richmond in both the Amherst and the Wesleyan meets last spring, are looked to as probable winners in the half-mile. In the same race, Brayton, shifted from the mile, Othman and Wilson are sure to push the winners in any race.

J. J. McGraw, before leaving Boston, expressed the opinion that the Braves' new outfielder, W. M. Bagwell, gives indication of being the best hitter ever to come out of the minor leagues. He also praised the work of A. J. Conlon, second baseman.

Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals called upon 18 players, enough for two lineups, in yesterday's game, which the Cardinals lost to Cincinnati. The Red did not need a single substitute, a fact that may be partially accounted for by the presence of E. J. Roush, the star outfielder, who played his first full game since the beginning of the season.

Left-handed batters are supposed to be easier than the other variety for left-handed pitchers to retire, yet in the last Braves-Giants game John Bentley, making his debut in the box for New York, had only one left-handed batsman to face, Capt. W. H. Southworth, who drove out a three-base hit and three singles in his five trips to the plate. The high-priced recruit from Baltimore found his initial voyage a rough one.

Cleveland fans have banded together in a "Stick to the Finish Club." Last night the Browns' manager, Commissioner K. M. Landis, graced the club's festive board and told the members he was really ready to stick to the finish, and show as much loyalty around the last of October as now. At that, the Indians may then be in a position to command respect, not in their own city alone, but throughout the baseball world, as was the case in 1920. You never can tell.

With teams made up of nine players instead of seven, as was the case in 1922, the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston expects to have an even more interesting series of team competitions this spring than was the case last year, and, if one may judge from the competitions held yesterday, there is little question regarding the success of the race.

The championship was supposed to start last Monday, but was postponed until yesterday. Providence, with Miss Glenna Collett, United States champion, playing No. 1, made a most impressive showing at The Country Club Links by defeating Brookline, 8 to 1. Mrs. J. H. Arthur, captain of the winning team, was the only Providence player who lost a match, Miss L. A. Wells being her conqueror. The eighth match, won by Providence, was a default on the part of Brookline.

North Shore, winner of the title last year, did not make a very impressive showing in defeating Central Massachusetts at Lexington by only 6 and 3. Mrs. R. M. Gardner's victory over Miss Margaret Curtis in a well-played match, was the feature.

Newton, which finished last in the standing last year, served notice that it is going to furnish stronger opposition this year by holding South Shore to a 6-to-4 victory at the Wollaston Golf Club. Benefiting by one default, Norfolk defeated Middlesex at the Winchester Country Club, 6 to 3.

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California Defeats
Stanford at GolfAnnual Match Is Won by the
One-Sided Score of 20 to 6

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 20 (Special).—The annual golf matches held between University of California golfers and those from Leland Stanford Junior University at the Burlingame Country Club, near here, yesterday resulted in a decided victory for California, 20 to 6. The match with six men on a team, was divided in halves. Singles were played in the morning, with three points on each match and four-ball matches in the afternoon, scoring four points to the match. Lauren Upson, playing the course for the first time, turned in 77 for his morning round, making the second nine holes in par. Ditzler of Stanford, handed in a score of 75, which is a good game, as the course is 621 yards in length.

Both teams held elections after the match, with the result that Stanton Haight was elected captain of the California team and Lauren Upson, business manager. S. V. Keaton, body and tackle, leading, falling on the ball, running dodging, blocking and taking out opponents. The coaching has been almost wholly devoted to personal instruction, with lectures at night and classes for the quarterback, centers, ends, linemen and halves. Each class being held under the direction of an assistant coach.

BUCKNELL WINS FIRST GAME
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., April 21.—Pennsylvania State College and Bucknell University played the second of a two-game series here today. Bucknell triumphed over Penn State yesterday, 4 to 2. Penn State scored a run in each of the first two innings, but was unable to hold Bucknell, which took the lead in the fourth inning. Allen Tarr, pitcher for Bucknell, held State's batters well in hand after the first two innings. Pitcher Black of State became unsteady in the fourth, which coupled with two errors and a pair of singles, allowed Bucknell's three runs. Again in the sixth he was unsteady and another run came in. L. C. Longhurst '24 relieved him with the bases full and retired the final batter. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bucknell..... 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 0 6
Penn State..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 4
Batteries—Tarr and Julian; Black, Longhurst and Hare. Umpire—Gibson.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Results Friday:
Vernon 6, Salt Lake 2.
Oakland 3, Sacramento 0.
Jersey City 2, Newark 1.
San Francisco at Portland—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Results Friday:
Toronto 6, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 4, Newark 1.
Reading 13, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 8, Syracuse 7.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 6.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 4, Mobile 2.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 2.

MAY RESUME CHESS PLAY TODAY

CLEVELAND, O., April 21 (Special).—Play is expected to be resumed here this afternoon for the chess championship of the United States. J. Marshall of New York City, defending the title against Edward Lasker of Chicago, challenger. The eleventh game, which was to have been played yesterday, was postponed. The series stands in favor of the champion, 4 to 3, with 5 games drawn.

LECTURES BY LORD BIRKENHEAD

NEW YORK, April 19.—It is announced that Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor of England during the Lloyd George ministry, will visit the United States at the end of the summer to deliver a series of lectures. Among his announced topics are: "New Views on Old World Problems," "The British War Cabinet From Within," "Law and Lawlessness," "Fifteen Years in the British House of Commons," and "Some Novel Aspects of International Law."

PINEHURST TRAPSHOOTING

PINEHURST, N. C., April 21.—In the target trapshooting tournament here yesterday, Mrs. Ralph Hornblower of Boston, the only woman contestant taking part, finished with a score of 53-24-77. Henry Des Rochers of Woonsocket, R. I., led the New England contenders with a score of 75-20-95.

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SPRING FOOTBALL
ENDS AT COLUMBIANew Coach Will Start Fall
Practice About Sept. 10

NEW YORK, April 21.—Football practice at Columbia University came to an end yesterday and will remain dormant until the first fall workout, which will be held on Baker Field about Sept. 10. Coach P. D. Haughton will not return to Columbia until late in August, when he will begin preparing for the 1923 campaign.

After the long workout on Baker Field yesterday the men assembled in the Journalism Building and listened to a talk given by the head coach. Slow motion pictures of last fall's Yale-Harvard game played in the Yale Bowl were flashed on the screen, and Coach Haughton explained the exhibition.

The spring training season this year covered a period of three weeks, during which time Coach Haughton explained his famous system to Columbia. In the final week he advanced as far as scrimmages, emphasizing the defensive side of the game. Greatest stress, however, was laid on the fundamentals of passing, tackling, falling on the ball, running dodging, blocking and taking out opponents. The coaching has been almost wholly devoted to personal instruction, with lectures at night and classes for the quarterback, centers, ends, linemen and halves. Each class being held under the direction of an assistant coach.

Continuance of a large volume of closed car business is having its effect in keeping prices at or very near the present level, something which would be impossible were the trade in open bodies. In almost every case of increase the closed bodies are advanced only moderately, while the open cars show the larger additions. Some of the companies report that they are making open cars almost at a loss, but by pushing the sales of closed bodies they are able to equal expenses as to show a safe profit-margin on the entire line. It is expected that the rural and farm buying will be on open models, which will cause a general advance in prices to cover contingencies. The cost of storage and drive-aways has been very heavy owing to the condition of the roads after the winter, and the high cost of storage facilities. With summer approaching, there is not a factory in the industry whose output is not better than 30 per cent closed cars, and in some cases this runs to 60 per cent and over.

One of the cars built for use at the Indianapolis Speedway, on May 30, is reported to be able to attain a speed of 112 miles an hour on the Beverly Hills Speedway in California. The construction of this car is interesting. To minimize wind resistance, a streamline form of body is employed, with a frame so narrow as to cut through air currents constantly forming on the track at high speeds. The car is said to have 720 square inches projected area, as compared with 874 square inches on the cars with 183 cubic-inch engines used in the year 1922. The weight of the complete car is given as 1353 pounds. The car is fitted with eight-cylinder engines said to weigh 303 pounds. The weight of the car is given as 12 pounds each, and that of the rear end assembly, without gears, as 69 pounds. The wheelbase is understood to be 100 inches and the tread as 52 inches. Width of frame is given as 21 inches and of the body as 18 inches. There are no brakes on the rear wheels and the front wheel brake drums are said to weigh only 6 1/2 pounds. The capacity of the fuel tank is 28 gallons. The car will have seating space for the driver only. To insure elasticity of movement the lower portion of the steering wheel has been cut away to afford additional clearance for the driver's legs, the driver straddling the steering column. Hand brake and gear-shift levers are centrally located. Floor boards are omitted to save weight. The maximum engine speed is said to be from 4500 to 5000 revolutions per minute.

The Government of the Irish Free State have imposed a duty of 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem on all motor cars, motor bicycles, parts and accessories entering its territory since April 1. A preferential reduction of one-third of the duty has been extended to Great Britain and the British Colonies, which means that licenses issued in four bicycles going from Great Britain to Ireland will be subject to an import duty of 22.2 per cent ad valorem.

From statistics furnished by the Ministry of Transport in Great Britain, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, it would appear that in England the total number of licenses issued during the 12 months was 1,173,376, of which number annual and short-period licenses represent 674,349 and quarterly licenses 498,127. Included in these figures are private car licenses to the number of 370,617. In Wales the total number of licenses issued was 74,046, of which 19,005 related to private cars. In Scotland the total license issue was 20,776, of which 70,729 were annual or short-period, and 50,047 quarterly. It must be understood that in America a motor car is registered for the whole year, thus giving one number plate for each car on the road, but in Great Britain there are annual, short-period and quarterly licenses issued for motor vehicles, so that according to figures one cannot arrive at exactly how many vehicles are on the road. One car may be operating for three months, another for six months, while the third is in constant use. This system is very confusing, and it is estimated that in operation there are 1,367,198 separate licensing operations were required.

COLGATE ANNOUNCES
TENNIS SCHEDULE

HAMILTON, N. Y., April 21.—The Colgate University tennis schedule, has been announced by Manager George Grant of New York City. It includes a New England trip with Williams, Amherst, Worcester, Leed and Holy Cross as opponents. The schedule follows:

May 1—Williams College at Williams-town, Mass.; 2—Amherst College at Amherst, Mass.; 3—Worcester College at Worcester, Mass.; 4—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 5—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 6—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 7—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 8—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 9—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 10—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 11—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 12—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.

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KHADI EXHIBITION
HONORS GANDHI

Sir P. C. Ray Speaks on Question of Swaraj

BOMBAY, March 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Gandhi week commemorative of Gandhi's imprisonment was inaugurated at Bombay on March 12, with the opening of the All-India Khadi Exhibition. The parting message of Mahatma Gandhi to his countrymen on the eve of his entry into jail was embodied in the "Khadi" word, "Khadi," and there is now no greater enthusiasm of the Charkha (spinning wheel) than the natural scientist, Sir Pratfula Chandra Ray, who opened the exhibition, who in the course of his speech narrated how he became a convert to the use of Khadi, which once he used to look at it.
After deep thought he came to the conclusion that economic solution of the question of Swaraj (self-government) was the use of Khadi. He deprecated the idea of living luxuriously and making use of foreign clothes. The Charkha, he said, was not meant to compete with mill-made cloth or Manchester or Japan goods. It was meant purely for a village industry, a cottage industry. They took to Khadi not out of hate, but because they wanted to achieve their salvation. Why Khadi was synonymous with Swaraj was because the man who had learnt to love his Khadi had learnt to love his Motherland.

PENSION IS ASKED FOR LADY WILSON

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 9—Vigorous protest is being prepared by friends and followers of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson against the decision of the imperial authorities by which they refused a pension to Lady Wilson. The Ulster Association has issued the following statement:

The imperial authorities having refused the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson's pension to his widow on the ground that he did not die on active service, the Ulster Unionist members of the Imperial Parliament are taking the matter up with the Government with a view to having the decision altered.

They hold there are at least three good reasons for having the matter reconsidered. The first is that a field marshal of the British Army is always on the active list; the second is the fact that the late Government having treated with the Republicans gave the latter the equivalent of a war status; while the third reason is that the recent deportations of Republicans from England and Scotland show that the British Empire still regards those people as enemies, and that, therefore, a field marshal having been slain by them, his widow must receive the same pension as if he had been killed on the field of battle.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Granville Bantock, Composer,
Scholar and Practical Showman

By WINTEROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, April 19.—GRANVILLE BANTOCK, the British composer, as I made him out when talking with him at his hotel here, thinks that music, instead of being a form of writing used to embody the abstract, academic, technical notions of an individual, is a mode of sound employed to express the emotions of a crowd; that instead of being something to be shut up inside the covers of a book it is something to be unfolded and disclosed in an auditorium; and that instead of being a number of black dots printed on paper for an occasional reader to pore over, it is a succession of sonorities produced by voices and instruments for a multitude to hear.

In other words, Mr. Bantock, though a scholar, a professor and a philosopher, is nevertheless a practical showman. He may retire for certain periods to the quiet of his study and the solitude of his writing-desk; but when he comes forth, he wants the company of the populace. He may write a big score in the modern style, and the Carnegie Trust may publish it and deposit copies in the British Museum and the Library of Congress. But when he is writing, publishing and depositing to be the sum of the story, he would rather, I am sure, have spent his time training a working people's choir to sing some old Scottish ballads, English madrigals and German motets, or teaching a conservatory class in orchestration.

Competitive Festivals

For unless I am a poor judge of artistic character, he finds it the height of happiness to be where things are going on; to be where singers and players are performing at the top of their skill and where the public is listening with keen enthusiasm and discriminating attention. Whether the scene of action be an opera house or a concert hall is, according to my interpretation of his remarks, all the same to him. To consider the point in the light of what he observed about one of his recent vocal compositions, of which the Song of Solomon constitutes the main text and certain of the Psalms the interludes—he explained that he had intended the work as a musical drama, and that he wrote for the stage, with the king, the Shulamite, the shepherd, the attendant and the watchman as the principal personages; and he noted that he had been able to secure a presentation of the first part only, at Gloucester, and that it had to be done in concert form. But far from showing any feeling of regret over these compromises, he spoke in terms of high satisfaction with them, as making the piece precisely fit the requirements of an English festival.

To tell how the case truly stood, Mr. Bantock was not primarily interested in his compositions. He preferred to discuss competitive festivals, in the cause of which he has come to America. He has served as adjudicator in numerous contests in Great Britain in recent years, and he will have the same rôle in meetings which are presently to be held in representative sections of Canada. He goes to Toronto for a week, beginning April 30; to Winnipeg for a week, beginning May 7; and thereafter to Edmonton for three days, to Prince Albert for three days and to Vancouver for three days.

Appeal to Public

"I think," said he, "that the idea of competitive festivals ought to win favor in the United States. I believe if they were started here you would find more people taking an interest in music than take an interest in it now. You would not have to drive them to concerts; they would go. At any rate, that is what would happen if things got going as they are in Great Britain. We have at present 150 festivals, mostly in the big towns. The first week of March, I adjudicated at Londonderry, Ireland, where three sessions were held, and the hall was packed all the time. Evidently the public liked the festival, for its support was complete. The second week of the month I adjudicated at Plymouth, England, and the third week at Leeds.

"I find the responsibility of hearing contestants and helping to place them in order of merit somewhat severe. But inasmuch as everything is done according to standards understood all round to start with, the decisions usually prove satisfactory. The British festivals are federated and the same rules apply in one locality as in another. We have done away with money prizes and we merely give certificates. Thereby we have idealized our undertaking, making it a sort of revival of the Greek Olympic contests, in which a laurel wreath was the prize.

High Standards

"At Birmingham last summer, we had 11,000 competitors all told, including the members of choral groups and solo vocalists and instrumentalists. You may regard it as hardly possible, but I have often heard better studies of songs given by amateurs at festival competitions than I have in recital halls, by renowned artists. We mark the contestants on a scale of 50 per cent for points of technique, such as accuracy, time, rhythm, tone, intonation, articulation and phrasing, and 50 per cent for interpretation and general effect; and I have known the individuals of a class of 45 contraltos in a little village in Lancashire to do so well that but three of them went below 80 per cent. Five of them did so well that they had to be heard over again. They sang with a sincerity that moved me profoundly, and I suppose they had never attended what we call a concert. What does William Byrd, the Elizabethan composer, say in the

preface to a songbook of his? 'No music of any instruments is comparable to the voice of man—meaning both men and women—where the same are well sorted and ordered.'

Folk Melody in Symphonic Music
Mr. Bantock told me his views on the use of folk melody in symphonic music, which was really what I intended to ask him about more than anything else; but I will reproduce them only so far as to note that he said it matters little whether a composer borrows historic airs directly or invents themes of his own in the folk manner. He referred to the Russians of the nationalist school as using both methods; and he mentioned Sibelius as making a success of the method of invention, and as writing symphonies and short orchestral pieces that are Finnish in sentiment though not historic in their actual material. He spoke of Sibelius as having first visited England on his invitation, conducting the tone poem, "Finlandia," at a concert of the Liverpool Orchestral Society. He recalled, speaking a final word of himself, having been in New York for a while as conductor of Edwardes' "The Gaiety Guild company," a good many years ago, when the center of the town was at Union Square instead of at Forty-Second Street. He was interested in having found a Broadway hotel where some excellent Japanese prints hung in the rooms; and he assured me he could vouch for their value, having collected such things himself. He told me that he was on leave of absence from his post as Peyton professor of music at the University of Birmingham and as director of the Birmingham and Midland Institute of Music, where he has charge of 1600 students. From everything he said I knew he was prepared to enjoy his American holiday; and from a word or two that escaped him just as we were saying good-by, I felt certain he would make his vacation long enough to enable him to appear in concert here at the beginning of the next music season.

The Guild Idea in America, and the New Music

By D. RUDHYAR

WITHIN the last three years we have witnessed in New York the formation of three musical organizations which, though embodying outwardly very different aims, yet may be said to be manifestations of a similar urge becoming more and more intense in the world of music. I speak here of the National Association of Harpists, the guiding hand of which is that of Carlos Salzedo; the International Composers' Guild, founded by Edgar Varese, and the American Composers' Guild, constituted by some of the most prominent American composers of today.

The National Association of Harpists, incorporated in January, 1920, is in fact if not in name a guild of harpists. It includes, however, composers and conductors as well as harpists, and though its primary object is the spreading of a new attitude toward the harp (both among harpists and in the musical or general public) it does not limit itself altogether to this specific object. It publishes a magazine, *Bolton Review*, in which all subjects pertaining to the new and progressive world of music are discussed. Thus, it is fundamentally a guild of musicians, and at the same time it connects itself with wider spheres of music.

The Two Composers' Guilds

The International Composers' Guild was founded in 1921 with the purpose of providing an opening for musical works truly progressive in spirit and form and enabling the composer to hear his works performed and gain contact with the public, which would be almost an impossibility if he had to rely upon ordinary, more or less academic organizations. The founders emphasized the fact that the guild was non-sectarian, had nothing to do with musical politics, with schools of any kind, and that it would welcome all works, provided they were sincere, well written for the instruments which they used, and truly representative of the new music; and provided, also, they had never been performed in New York.

The American Composers' Guild (1922) is a somewhat similar organization outwardly, but its ideal is not so much definite in its modernism as precise regarding the nationality of the composers. That is, it considers for performance nothing but works written by American citizens, either native or naturalized. The nationalistic element may antagonize some artists, yet the very fact that naturalized foreigners are accepted broadens its horizon. However, here the emphasis is put on the status of the composer, not on the universality of the works, and this may be regretted, for in art works should count, not artists; and a true American work of art is a work that embodies the spirit of America, whatever the nationality of its progenitor happens to be.

Change in Musical World

Now the successive appearance of these three musical guilds in the course of two years indicates that a



Granville Bantock

Drawn from photograph Swans © Series

slow change is taking place in the musical world of today. This change, though not consciously realized as yet, may be interpreted thus: Musicians whose outlook is truly progressive and vital begin to feel that a new musical requires, in order to assert itself, new conditions of existence; they begin to realize that the musical evolution of these last decades has reached a point where it has become a revolution, and therefore needs to manifest itself as such outwardly. The springtime of the new music is approaching and its vernal power must express itself in the building of new forms animated by a new purpose, in the world of men as well as in the world of sounds. In other words, new aggregations of sounds constitute but one part of a general musical renovation affecting the lives of all musicians, composers as well as executants, and incapacitating old institutions as vehicles for expression.

This is an important point, and the fact that it is recognized, even though unconsciously in most cases, shows how momentous our present age is. When the romanticism came to go back further, when Rameau, Bach and Gluck appeared, ushering in the new music of the nineteenth and of the eighteenth century respectively, they did not affect profoundly the lives of the musicians. Truly it was romanticism that brought about the tremendous growth of orchestras, yet this affected but slowly the conditions of musical production. It is only during the last 20 years that orchestras have become big commercial concerns proletarianizing the musicians.

Growth of Small Ensembles
Today something more essential is occurring. The new music needs radically different social conditions, in which to be produced. Virtuosi cannot give it satisfactorily, because no single instrument can contain it. Big orchestras are unable to perform the new works of today, when they really express all the modernity of music. They will be utterly inefficient as vehicles of expression for the music of the future, if it accepts the ideals of ancient music. As proof of this assertion witness the growth of small orchestral combinations. From Schönberg to Bliss and Varese we see the

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multiplication of unusual ensembles, bringing together a few instruments of all types. These polychromatic combinations, changing the tone-color for every new composition, require, in order to be well presented, very definite conditions of musical organization and the best type of organization is undoubtedly the guild; for the guild, as a modernized conception, provides both for executants and for an audience. Numerous rehearsals can be obtained from members of a guild. They will do it for the sake of the guild's ideal, if they are true guildmen. Also amateurs

of music will support a guild by yearly contributions, even if they are too busy to attend all concerts. Composers will be encouraged in writing new works, in which they will dare to be themselves, because they know that such works will receive adequate care, which is hardly possible in the case of large commercialized orchestras which often destroy individual musicianship in their members.

The Co-operative Ideal
In other words, a true guild brings about co-operation instead of a mercantile exchange of sound for money; it destroys the virtuous idea of self-glorification and puts in its place a group ideal. It impersonalizes music and produces a state of relationship, of relative understanding between those who conceive and those who execute. It creates new social values, and these values are manifestations of the same fundamental impulse, generating at the same time a new musicality.

This impulse is being felt but imperfectly at present. The springtime of the new music, the centennial spring, the second quarter of the great century year (1925-1950) have not come as yet; but the equinoctial breezes are already stirring. Musicians respond to the indefinite longing for the new, and work for new things. And so guilds begin to come into existence. But they are still incomplete; for the ideals which they embody are not strong enough to bring about perfect co-operation between composers and executants. Yet many executants of fame have been giving their services freely to the composers' guilds, and composers have found that a closer bond still should unite composers and executants, for no work of art is achieved, which is not made alive as a sonorous reality—that is, performed. And we must realize that the union of composer and executant in one person which prevailed for many centuries in many lands, for instance in the Germany of the meistersingers' guilds, is probably not a useless relic of olden days, but may be resuscitated at the call of the new music. The first step toward such a union is to educate executants musically and otherwise, to reverse the process which made of them proletarians, to strengthen the bond of understanding between them and composers.

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"Polly" and Stolen Goods

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, April 14.—A FEW months ago the Moscow paper "Kremlina" achieved the following delightful "howler": "On Nov. 2 in London the thousandth performance was given of an opera written by an eighteenth-century beggar called Hammersmith. It was revived two years ago. Another eighteenth-century opera, 'Polly,' by an equally famous composer, Kingsway, will be revived shortly."

"The Beggar's Opera" is still drawing audiences to the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith. "Polly," a sequel, celebrated the one-hundredth performance at the Kingsway Theater before it was transferred to the Savoy. Nothing succeeds like success, and the eighteenth-century flavor of these musical pieces has proved so acceptable to the taste of the English public that another "Polly," also "after" Gay, has just made her curtsy at the Chelsea Palace Theater. A third "Polly" is touring the provinces.

Whether the popularity of "Polly" and the "beggar called Hammersmith" is altogether an unalloyed blessing to contemporary English music may be doubted. Is there any real necessity to pillage the eighteenth century and display what are largely, after all, stolen goods, tricked out by clever stage designers, who, in the words of an enthusiastic fashion expert, clothe their chorus girls with "the startling brilliance and grace of sunlit tulips blown by the wind." Why not give the twentieth-century beggar a chance? Alas, there are still, as Dame Ethel Smyth reminded us recently in an article, "Music and Mawk," many other bygone English composers, who similarly built stories round the exquisite popular tunes, folk and otherwise, that we, like every other country, possess, and called the result operas.

She goes on to say that these revivals may well be a salutary reminder to those of us—generally the very young—who believe melody can be dispensed with. "On the other hand, it is ridiculous to imagine that all the other elements involved in the musical statement of the universe can be scrapped with impunity, as some . . . would really lead one to suppose. A fact worth pointing out, and really germane to the subject, is, that if the past is to be ransacked in order that an infatuated, intellectually lazy public may go on listening to the same delightful tone-thumping, these are exactly the lines on which musical comedy was evolved—that malignant locust disguised as a butterfly which has preyed on us ever since the passing of Sullivan. . . . And even in the full blast of these revivals, with as we see, a prospect of endless similar ones ahead of us, a protest should be registered by those who care so deeply about the upgrowth of fresh indigenous music in their country." Dr. Smyth says she cannot help feeling that a Sullivan in the hand is worth two Byrds in the bush.

That some protest is necessary cannot be doubted. As a work of art this particular "Polly" strikes one as designed rather to be seen than heard. Hubert Bath's presentation of the old airs, and some new ones of his own, is not conspicuous for a sense of style; and his frequent jumps from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth give an impression that he is more at home there. The dullness and lack of color of the orchestration, with its excessive use of muted brass, sounds throughout the three acts a perpetual reproach to the brightness and glitter of the stage.

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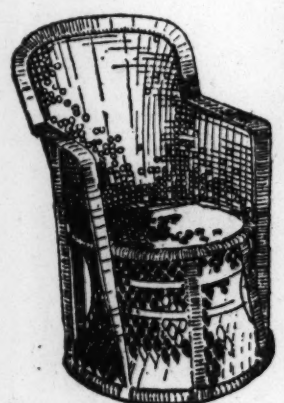
Mandel Brothers
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Summer furniture: Opening show and sale

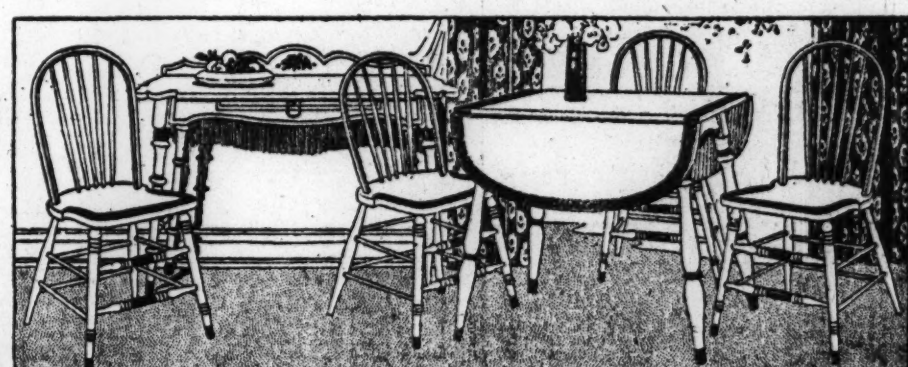
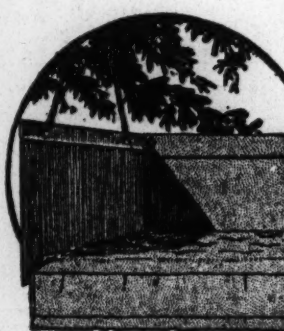
An entire floor is devoted to the "show"—and our best buying effort was devoted to the "sale," so that you might save, and save importantly, on all the furniture you may choose for use on porch and lawn this summer.

Hour glass
chairs, \$8

Decorative, comfortable, serviceable chairs, well made of closely woven peel cane. The style is illustrated below.

Sea grass
furniture

Light and durable, this furniture of Chinese sea grass is practical for porch use—it may be left out in all weathers and suffer no harm. The form-fitting chairs are comfortable and cool. The graceful designs are illustrated at the right.



Enameled breakfast set, 5 pieces, 39.75

Drop leaf table and four chairs, enameled in ivory, with blue or orange border. The table with leaves raised measures 36 by 42 inches. Five pieces, as sketched, for \$65. The serving table pictured is \$16.

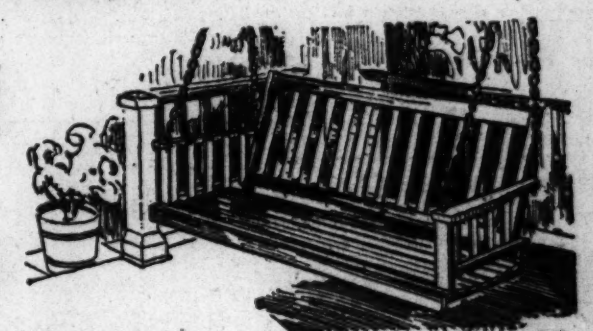


Couch hammocks, 9.75

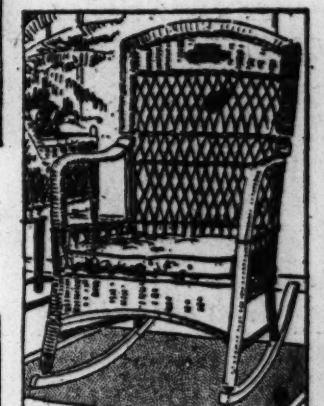
Mandel special hammocks, made of heavy duck in dark brown; with cotton pad on spring bottom; link wire spring with steel helicals at each end; as pictured at left, 9.75.

Oak porch swings, 2.98

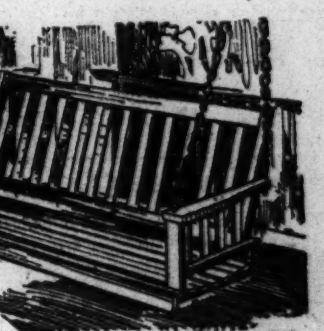
4-foot swings, strongly built of solid oak in fumed finish; all securely bolted; sketched at right; complete with chains and hooks, 2.98.

Fiber rocker
or chair, 6.75

—in baronial finish; with thick cushions and tufted seat pads, cretonne covered, on spring base. Rocker sketched, 6.75. Chair to match, 6.75.

Sea grass
rockers, 9.75

The style is pictured at the extreme left. The chair to match, with rounded back, at the right in the sketch, is 9.75. The large, comfortable chair in the center, with adjustable foot rest, is convertible into a chaise longue; 19.75. The round table sketched is 12.50.



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THE HOME FORUM

Curiosity and Benvenuto

A RECENT writer discourses of the increase in the publication of biographical and autobiographical writing, attributing it to an increase of curiosity on the part of readers. "The average of good biography," says he, "grows steadily, and this is because we are more curious. It was curiosity that made the Italian Renaissance, that made the Elizabethan period, that caused that flowering immediately after the French Revolution. And here we have a new curiosity, not of discovery, but assuredly in other ways, in art, in government, and particularly in living." It may be so: my own thought, as of one who tries to be a gentle reader in this twentieth century, when the volume of print makes it more and more difficult to read anything gently, neither disputes nor leaps gladly forward to accept this opinion. Its tendency is to hesitate at generalizations, and wonder, for example, whether there was a general curiosity that made Renaissance literature or whether a general curiosity grew out of it. One may at least suspect that when a large number of readers turn with interest to the pages of a biography, it is because the author of that biography has something to say about a work of fiction with a considerable assemblage of "facts" to give it artistic verisimilitude.

Autobiography, it might seem, would be written from more definite knowledge of the subject; but who shall say for certain that the autobiographer has truly indicated, or even suspected, the genesis of his behavior on this or that occasion, or is able fairly and accurately to balance accounts between himself as author and himself as material? All of which detracts nothing from the pleasure and profit of reading biography or autobiography, but merely admits that no man possesses wisdom and insight into another's history or even his own. Benvenuto Cellini very likely thought himself sincere when he wrote to Benedetto Varchi, who had read part of the manuscript of his Memoirs, "I do not wish to weary you with a wretched trifle like this"—but the modesty of the wish, coming from Benvenuto, leaves its sincerity somewhat open to doubt.

Benvenuto began his autobiography because he was of the opinion that it was the proper thing for a man to do. "All men, whatever be their condition, who have done anything of merit, if so be they are men of worth and good repute," he says, "should write the tale of their life with their own hand. Yet it were best they should not set out on so fine an enterprise till they have passed their fortieth year." The

beginning autobiographer was fifty-eight, and for that matter soon gave over the necessary penmanship. He reflected that he "was losing too much time, and this was but excessive vanity," so he continued by dictation to an amanuensis. He worked at what ever he had on hand while he dictated and took much pleasure in the combination. And thus dictating he set on paper a panorama of his life and personality, his travels and adventures, his dealings with great and prominent personages three hundred odd years ago. His method, if he had any, was to tell what he remembered, and he made a remarkably convincing and picturesque autobiog-

"and tell your mother that I'll teach you how to paint."

He was to disappear, however, far too soon for that. And though I like sometimes to think he might have worked his miracle, I know that I am blinking facts. Still, a little he did teach me of his close companionship with earth. That trees were not to be interpreted alone by outline and by color, but by an understanding of their growth. There was the timidity of aspens that put them in a flutter before they felt the breeze, the light way of willows in the wind, the comely nobility of elms. The oak drew stuff for gallantry from its far-reaching roots. The pine was always solitary with loneliness a-sifting in its heart. And he made clear the ways of clouds. The wanton ones

Hill Cadences

I listened to the hills as they spoke at nightfall.

I listened to the haughty calm flowing of line speech.

And to vehement words jagged and bitten into the sky face. I saw hieroglyphs scrawled on a pale wall of sky.

With fingers of granite.

There was motion gripping the masses Urging and waving.

Onward.

I heard cadences of hill speech Falling and rising.

Softly.

With soothing interference.

—Emmy Veronica Sanders, in Poetry.

for interesting things. We turned into Kensington Gardens, and we walked down to a certain spot we both loved.

There, in a corner sheltered by a high clipped hedge, was a fairy garden of grass filled with yellow, white, and purple crocuses under little bare trees. Behind the hedge rose the old red palace with its many windows. In front of it sat a slender young Queen in white marble who seemed to watch the children running about in the March wind. Beyond the Queen was a screen of great trees with the purple of rising sap in their close-set branches, and above all, a soft blue sky, almost cloudless, with the pale sunshine pouring down on us.

A lovely spot! only that day it was not what it seemed. For the old palace was not Kensington Palace

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOME Sweet Home!" These words of a heart's outpouring are sung in almost every language; and echoing through the world, they pierce time and space with an eternal benediction. Look at home through a mother's love, and it speaks to us of tenderest affection, patience, and endurance. Study home through the lens of childhood's playground, and it becomes the kindergarten of a nation's future life. Live in it as a member of the family, and we are called upon to solve some of the sublimest problems of the day. Share it in the capacity of husband or wife, and it gives one the opportunity to reach the culminating achievement of mankind, the constant practice of individual responsibility and co-operation. Rightly understood, home may be the instigator of the world's hopes, and the architect of its highest achievements. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Even its earthly sorrows and disappointments help to uncover that fathomless, that alluring show of egoistical devastation—selfishness—so that we may meet it face to face, and eventually learn to overcome and destroy its blighting influences. Through the gradual understanding of the value of spiritual ideas, home is taken out of the quicksands of selfishness to become a thing of real life, a place of action resulting from the natural expansion of the budding human thought mounting Spiritward. Thus it will be seen that home can never be a bought place; it must be an assiduously earned place, through the development of such elements as true friendship, good citizenship, a sincere desire to serve, and, above all, a deep reverence and love for God and man. It then becomes the sanctuary for proving God's love, the place of consecration to the very best we know. "Home," says Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 58), "is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections."

The flower, smiling upon all, yet retaining its purity and individuality, is typical in some ways of a true home. No suggestion of conscious display should be allowed to enter the threshold of home; no suggestion of vanity or personal possession; but beauty,

grace, purity, affection, comfort, and hospitality should open wide the door, so that stranger and kin alike may receive the benediction of this flower of human living, which points to "an home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." How true it is that a smile to be genuine must be developed in the factory of good deeds! In like manner, to be true, home must be developed through the inspired understanding of God's holy Word in its application to human needs. Let us go home!

From the thrall of demons it does not understand, demons it alternately fears and worships, trusts and despises, the world is crying out for deliverance. The demons of fear and ignorance, of racial antagonism, personal greed, and national insincerity, will be helped along the road to extermination through a wholesome endeavor to put into practical service the best we know in support of a proper understanding of what the true sense of home means, as well as of home ties and home relationships. A true appreciation of home should be one of the first rungs of the ladder on the ascending climb; it should be one of the last rungs of the ladder by which we enter heaven.

Once home is understood to be a place of good, and therefore of happy government, home-making methods will be employed in nation-making ideals, practical and positive because just and true. Then the home of one great nation, functioning in the service of another, will be conforming to the words of our Master, "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant;" and the complete realization of home will at last be found in individual and collective obedience to the spiritual laws of God. On page 17 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy says, "The present self-inflicted sufferings of mortals from sin, disease, and death should suffice so to awaken the sufferer from the mortal sense of sin and mind in matter as to cause him to return to the Father's house penitent and saved; yes, quickly to return to divine Love, the author and finisher of our faith, who so loves even the repentant prodigal—departed from his better self and struggling to return—as to meet the old sinner on his way and to welcome him home."

Influence

Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence, as influence, too, compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.—Horace Bushnell.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Capri. Donkeys for Hire at the Entrance of the Town

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raphy out of it, which, indeed, it had but the semblance of a plot, would read very much like a novel.

Nobody can accuse him of "Victorian reticence." But he made the "well-rounded portrait of a man" and fixed for our later contemplation many characteristic scenes and persons of the time he lived in. Possibly I am old-fashioned; but I somehow suspect that this result might seem less permanently satisfactory if Benvenuto had tried to tell his story according to a fixed literary method.

A Legend of Painting

You must first acquire a legend. My own dates back, as any prophet's should, to childish days. . . . It was at East Gloucester. At the end of a long walk through bayberry and bracken, I had come upon a beach scooped out between red cliffs. And here with sketch pad on my knee, I sat among the salvage, washing in crude surfaces of black and white. Little enough had they to do with the prospect before me; a sky of windy power, a sea where purple shadows raced the clouds above them, and where a fitful sun struck sparks of glinting steel. As I dipped my brush into the ink-well, I heard a crunching step, a pause, and then the sound of laughter rising through a shaggy throat.

"Does nothing tell you, young one," said a voice behind me, "that you can't do a day of mystery with a bottle of black ink?"

I answered honestly that nothing did.

"Suppose then that I tell you," There was a chuckle. "And who are you?" "Twachtman, the painter." . . . Yet though I had heard him to be wayward and arrogant in the effluence of himself he gave to mortals, there seemed no reason for alarm. Mirth was in his eyes and round his bearded mouth and the shout of merriment he gave was at my young presumption. I had refused his lore on trust.

"Shall I show you?" "I snuggled close to watch beside his arm.

In a second he had begun to pour forth strange melody upon a canvas and the pipes he used were brushes flecked with paint. Against the sunny brilliance of sky, clouds sped, fringing. Wind stirred the deep troughs of the water and lifted from it foam that was as fugitive as dreams. And where the waves curved and broke in rout of white along the shore, there was exultation that had behind it, the whole wild pushing tumult of the sea. It was the sea grown conscious, with rhythm and with pulse.

Then swiftly with its satisfaction, the Piper's mood had gone. His eyes that had been staring out with stern intelligence turned downward, lightly mocking at the silence of my wonder; and with a shaking free of sand, he had risen to his feet.

"Now run home, youngster," with a smile both frank and companionable, he sped me on my Marathon,

that frisked across the sky to little purpose and must be rendered with savvy just equal to their own. There bolder ones that went adventuring. And thunder clouds, brigands that ran up their great black flags against a world they robbed of gold? Nor was the wind always the same mad bullying fellow with his cheeks outpuffed. If you were to catch him thus, you had to work with gusto. But there were better days when he was content with whistling; and then you showed his presence by the bend of branch, the tree-top and the dancing shadows that he shook. Or on the other days he came slowly, lifting; and you could only hint his presence gently by the play of light among the leaves. Sometimes, moreover, he was drowsed by summer heat; and you had to give the clew to fitful slumber by the stir of grass or bracken on the moors. Water, too, like wind, was undependable, never twice the same. Here at the coast it was often fierce and often sullen, yet threatening all ways its power. But in hidden inland places, the aspect that was tried to give it, was one of delicacy and shimmering grace. And lucky were you if you could contrive to show the surface faintly warmed above the icy springs below. Line and rhythm you might hope to capture, but never space. Now depth—that was not final, though mysteriously deepening, told on fold. But whatever you were after, you were to look with eyes of wonder, with perpetual astonishment. The new beauty of each day was your very own to seek—Margaret Emerson Bailey, in "Robin Hood's Barn."

THE Marina Grande, on its northern shore, is the only good landing-place upon the alluring Mediterranean island of Capri. The photograph shows this harbor looking eastward to the heights where the Emperor "Iberius" built his twelve villas, aqueducts and baths, the ruins of which still remain.

One of the large boats at anchor in this bluest of blue bays, is, very likely, the daily steamer from Naples which has brought you hither for a visit. The women in the foreground with flashing smiles and voluble invitations, will induce you to mount a burro. They will conduct you down the one street of the Marina, where men and women carry on their heads in large, flat baskets called *apazone*, the luscious island oranges, lemons and figs. Up the winding road go, admiring the patient labor which has built it, through thick-planted olive orchards and vineyards to the town of Capri, built on a high, shelving rock at the base of the eastern promontory. The houses stand white against a background of gray rock or green foliage, and many of them are domed like the oriental houses of the north African coast. Your guides will take you further, till you stand upon the eastern summit where the Villa of Tibertius lies in proud ruin. Looking west, the contour of the island resembles a huge saddle, the back part being the height of Monte Solaro. There, many years ago, the Moorish pirate Barbarossa built himself a castle, 2000 feet above the sea.

The rock-cut steps from Capri to Anacapri, the smaller town on the western slope, are famous. As you climb them the scent of orange blossoms fills the air. In the shade of the rocks are cyclamens, orchids, maiden-hair fern and masses of yellow ginestra. Bees hum among the olive trees and emerald lizards are basking on the cactus leaves.

A rather touching event at Capri is the Festa di Corralina. The coral boats, with quaintly carved and gilded prows, are drawn up on the Marina; each boat garlanded with roses and a bunch of ginestra tied to the mast. The sailors, their friends and families, gather, as a benediction is given to the little flotilla about to depart for a long journey to the African coast.

Evenings at Capri, the sound of the tambourine is heard and dancers may be seen upon some flat house-roof, in the Tarantella, their graceful forms silhouetted against the fading light while *Veauvius*, with his crown of flame glows in the background.

In Kensington Gardens
The spring wind was like a rough affectionate play with his favorite; the Tarantella, their graceful forms silhouetted against the fading light while *Veauvius*, with his crown of flame glows in the background.

My companion was a tiny old lady, with silvery curls folded round a sweet face, where the blue expectant eyes of a child kept an eager outlook

THE Marina Grande, on its northern shore, is the only good landing-place upon the alluring Mediterranean island of Capri. The photograph shows this harbor looking eastward to the heights where the Emperor "Iberius" built his twelve villas, aqueducts and baths, the ruins of which still remain.

One of the large boats at anchor in this bluest of blue bays, is, very likely, the daily steamer from Naples which has brought you hither for a visit. The women in the foreground with flashing smiles and voluble invitations, will induce you to mount a burro. They will conduct you down the one street of the Marina, where men and women carry on their heads in large, flat baskets called *apazone*, the luscious island oranges, lemons and figs. Up the winding road go, admiring the patient labor which has built it, through thick-planted olive orchards and vineyards to the town of Capri, built on a high, shelving rock at the base of the eastern promontory. The houses stand white against a background of gray rock or green foliage, and many of them are domed like the oriental houses of the north African coast. Your guides will take you further, till you stand upon the eastern summit where the Villa of Tibertius lies in proud ruin. Looking west, the contour of the island resembles a huge saddle, the back part being the height of Monte Solaro. There, many years ago, the Moorish pirate Barbarossa built himself a castle, 2000 feet above the sea.

The rock-cut steps from Capri to Anacapri, the smaller town on the western slope, are famous. As you climb them the scent of orange blossoms fills the air. In the shade of the rocks are cyclamens, orchids, maiden-hair fern and masses of yellow ginestra. Bees hum among the olive trees and emerald lizards are basking on the cactus leaves.

A rather touching event at Capri is the Festa di Corralina. The coral boats, with quaintly carved and gilded prows, are drawn up on the Marina; each boat garlanded with roses and a bunch of ginestra tied to the mast. The sailors, their friends and families, gather, as a benediction is given to the little flotilla about to depart for a long journey to the African coast.

Evenings at Capri, the sound of the tambourine is heard and dancers may be seen upon some flat house-roof, in the Tarantella, their graceful forms silhouetted against the fading light while *Veauvius*, with his crown of flame glows in the background.

My companion was a tiny old lady, with silvery curls folded round a sweet face, where the blue expectant eyes of a child kept an eager outlook

after all, nor was the little marble Queen any known to history. It was a page out of a fairy tale, full, I think, of Randolph Caldecott's pictures. At any moment the Queen of Hearts might come out of the old red palace, leaving the tart to cook themselves, and she would dance in the fairy garden among the crocuses, with the King. Both, of course, would wear their crowns, and their ermine edged robes, and would be irresponsible and young in the spring sunshine. And the royal children, each with a little crown on his head, and with delicious jocular gestures, would dance round them.

Yes, it was a Randolph Caldecott picture come true, with actual sunlight, wind, and color.

Then suddenly my little friend clutched my arm, and pointed upward. There in the blue sky was an airplane winging its way steadily.

"I've always wanted to fly, ever since I was a child," she whispered. "I can never see or hear them without feeling a deep joy."

I knew what she meant. The beautiful thing above our heads expressed a greater freedom. But its deep humming voice held more than joy. It murmured of long patient human effort, often baffled, but rising at last in triumphant achievement over every obstacle.

We watched the quick flight. Soon it would be over the green open country, then high above the sea with the wide continent spreading before it. We felt thrilled with the adventure that was not ours. Everything had seemed to lead up to it—the happy day, the children running and jumping under the eyes of the dignified young Queen, the bolsterous spring wind.

The Arabs are passionately fond of song in which they distinguish and enjoy the most subtle gradations. Their distinguish twenty-eight characteristic qualities of the voice and classify them by imperceptible degrees. The Arab singer is regarded as the faithful guardian of a precious tradition, as the priest of a cult threatened by the invading civilization of Europe.

Here is the portrait of a singer as he was conceived by the masters of the art: "He is polite, he is agreeable, dressed in perturbed clothing of colors pleasing to the eye. Meeting with all the world he observes each audience and chooses from his repertoire the songs that best accord with the social position or the taste of his hearers."

Comfortably seated, neither bending forward nor leaning back, he twists neither his jaw nor his neck, stirs neither feet nor hands, is not aroused, does not grimace with his face, and makes no effort at all to be affected.

"He does not show that he is pleased with what he has sung, nor does he move from the place assigned to him, nor does he look with special attention at any window or drapery behind which there may probably be ladies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1923

Editorials

VIEWED in the light of recent history, that was an amazing—a revolting—spectacle presented at a dinner in a New York hotel, night before last, when the Stars and Stripes and the Turkish Star and Crescent were wreathed together over the speakers' table, and a retired admiral of the United States Navy vied with a Turkish Bey in eulogizing Turkey, and expressing contempt for Great Britain and for Lord Curzon, who represented that Nation at Lausanne.

The Entwined Flags and the Bacon

Only a few years ago the leaders of the Moslem Nation, now eulogized by this group of concessionaires at New York, were fighting savagely to impose on the world the hegemony of Germany. United civilization, world-wide Christianity, opposed them. By the Turkish action at that time the war was prolonged at least two years. Had the Turks not succumbed to German pressure and German cajolery, the United States never would have been forced into the war, for the conflict would have been ended before it became necessary for that Nation to intervene for its own self-protection. To the Turks, almost as much as to the Germans, is due the war debt and the war taxation under which the United States now labors. What the Turk meant to Christian civilization during the war is well told in former Ambassador Morgenthau's book of reminiscences of his service as United States representative at the Sublime Porte. It meant murder, wholesale assassination, massacre, looting, and rape. We observe with interest that Ambassador Morgenthau, who saw the Turk near at hand, did not sit under the entwined flags at the dinner of the concessionaires.

But it is not necessary to go back to the period of the World War to find a striking contrast to the harmony of the concession seekers. If Admiral Chester, who seems to be persona grata to the State Department, will ask the Secretary of State of that official's experience during the period when the Turks were sweeping over Angora with fire and sword, completing there the work of extermination of the Christians which they had so successfully prosecuted in Armenia, he may learn some facts that were not brought out at his promotion dinner. Never was the State Department so overwhelmed with letters of appeal and of protest from the Christian people of the United States, from the churches and the philanthropic societies of the American Republic, as in that moment of Turkish triumph and blood guilt. Never has there been a more united or more widespread appeal for action by the United States to check the Turk in his devastating progress back into the Europe from which it was thought that his exemplary defeat in the World War had expelled him, as then. There was no response from the State Department or from the Administration. There are many who believe that a word of protest and a gesture of defense, taken in accordance with the sturdy British stand at the neutral zone, would have brought Turkish arrogance down to earth. But the protest was not voiced nor the gesture made.

Now, in pursuit of what a Turkish spokesman at the dinner of the concessionaires called "the bacon, and pretty fat, juicy bacon at that," the Government of the United States is to be dragged into relations with Turkey, against which the conscience and the intelligence of the American people will revolt. For fat contracts in railroad building and in the development of ports, and for a share in the Mosul oil fields, it is urged that the Stars and Stripes and the Star and Crescent be lovingly entwined, and that the United States set itself sharply in antagonism to its former allies, France and Great Britain, who claim prior rights in the same territory. Is it possible that this hunger for fat and juicy bacon, this appetite for oil, is to be permitted to entangle the Government of the United States in the most perilous adventure in dollar diplomacy that history has ever recorded?

ERECTING a monument to a pest is rather a novel undertaking, but it is precisely what the people of Enterprise, Ala., have done. In the center of their public square they have put a drinking fountain for horses, with a monument in the center bearing a tablet announcing that it is erected "In profound appreciation of the boll weevil and what it has done as the herald of prosperity." One might at first think this a piece of satire, for the first result to the southern states of the appearance of the boll weevil was a crushing disaster. The very first year it appeared it cut the cotton crop in the county in which this monument has been erected 60 per cent. All through the cotton country it added enormously to the expenditures of the farmers for labor and for various forms of chemical sprays used in combating the pest. For a time it seemed as if the southern states affected would be driven into bankruptcy.

What really happened, however, was that the planter who had long devoted his attention to cotton alone diverted his efforts to raising other crops. With this diversity of products came a new prosperity to the country which had been facing the prospect of bankruptcy. Not only has the general income been increased, but the new system of farming is breaking down the old practice of mortgaging the cotton crop in advance, which made the small farmer practically the serf of the money lender. The monument to the pest erected at Enterprise tells its own lesson. It is dedicated to the boll weevil, but as a matter of fact it is erected in celebration of the resourcefulness of the American farmer, which enables him to turn from a losing fight against one evil and to concentrate his efforts on the development of a new line of productive industry, upon which that evil can have no hurtful effect.

The Boll Weevil as Benefactor

WILL Great Britain go forward with her mandatory work in Mesopotamia? Or will it make such arrangements as may be with the League of Nations and give over that handicapped task? The query is neither the least important nor the least interesting of the many propounded by today's unsettlement through the Near East. And the answer is not yet. Of a Monday Dame Rumor appears in Fleet Street to whisper that the "Back to Basrah" cry is to be heeded, but on Tuesday that undependable lady flatly contradicts herself. Meanwhile the world wonders. It is no small matter which is at stake.

The British mandate in this unquiet cradle of the world was granted logically enough. Britain was in occupancy when it was given out. It had large interests there, not the least being the safeguarding of the road to India. It was experienced, too, in handling such folk as people this "Land Between the Rivers." It is to be added, though, that the action of the Council, in its bestowal on Britain of a temporary control of Iraq, has not been ratified by the Assembly. Going ahead with the work, however, the English have restored order to the cities and larger towns, if not as yet entirely to the countryside. Baghdad is a new place; though no less picturesque than in the spacious days of Haroun-al-Raschid, and Basrah is become a port in a very up-to-date sense of the word.

So runs the tale, quite usual where western initiative grapples with eastern stagnation. But the Arabs are restless—and worse. As to just what a "mandate" is they are not exactly clear, but they realize it implies inferiority, and that touches to the quick an immemorial pride. The setting up of a king of their own kin, the continued increases of autonomous powers, even last October's treaty (as if with a fully sovereign state), these developments have failed to beget satisfaction. Things have an uneasy feel, with open recalcitrancy lurking just around the corner—nor would it be only the natives of the valley who would take the field, should trouble develop; that lately formed "Arab Confederation," with the Hedjaz and Syria, Palestine and Yemen, ranged alongside Iraq, certainly would seek to uphold the hands of Feisal's people. Now this combination of wide improvements and the maintenance of an adequate military force imposes a steady drain upon Britain's treasury, and that is one thing which the entirely level-headed Englishman knows he cannot stand at present.

Two methods of retirement have been proposed by those who urge that step. By the one, Great Britain would apply to the League, under Article 22 of the Covenant, for release from its present obligations. By the other, it would support Iraq's application for membership in the League. In that case, as an obviously sovereign state, Mesopotamia would cease automatically to be a mandated area. In that case, too, England would "save face"—for to follow the first course would wound deeply its prestige through all the Muhammadan world. On the other hand, this second plan would seem not less than impossible in that no native government could reasonably be expected to procure and maintain settled order. Yes, here is matter of more than mere interest to today—and there are many, not at all personally concerned, who hope that some way will be found along which Great Britain may press on in its present usefulness, despite whatever obstacles.

THERE are indications that the growth of the feeling of political equality among the people of Porto Rico is to make anything but easy the lot of any governor who may be delegated to represent in the island the Administration whose official spokesman he must be. The people there are divided into somewhat unequal political factions. While the desire of the islanders is either for ultimate political independence or for full statehood under the American flag, it seems that the urgent demand is for an immediate change in jurisdiction over the affairs of the island in Washington. At present the control of the government is in the hands of the War Department, the same as the control maintained in the Philippines. The desire of Porto Ricans is that this control be transferred to the State Department.

It is important to take note of the fact that, despite the years during which the United States has kept a watchful eye upon affairs in the island, and despite the material progress which has been attained under the stable conditions assured, Porto Rico remains more Spanish than American in its general characteristics. This is not particularly reassuring to the people who have hoped to bring about the gradual Americanization of the society, the schools, and industry generally, neither is it entirely complimentary. Such a condition does not tend to assure the continued welcome of any representative sent to administer the affairs of a directing and protecting government, and it is already intimated that while Governor Towner, who but recently assumed his official duties, was cordially received, his way will be made pleasant or difficult according to his determination to favor or to oppose purely insular policies.

THERE are few individuals better known for their understanding sympathy with young folks than Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col., so that when he tells his views on such a subject as "Why Children Lie," as he did recently at a lecture before the Polytechnic High School in San Francisco, it may be taken fairly well for granted that he will say something worth while. The greatest cause of lying among children is fear, he declared on this occasion, adding that in his opinion parents are responsible in most cases for their children lying, because they do not know how to lift the spell of fear. Parents must learn, he said, to

Is It to Be "Back to Basrah?"

substitute the desire to do right for the fear of getting caught and punished. As it is, however, "the child is taught primarily through fear, and fear is the father of lies."

Judge Lindsey did not confine his attention entirely to this cause of lying in children, however, for, as he sees it, misdirected loyalty, energy and imagination combine to elicit this response in many instances. For example, a boy will lie to protect his chum, acting under that ancient law of his gang world—thou shalt not tell on thy friend. Or, again, parents are often tyrants; they command, that is to say, instead of attempting to convince. Why? Partly because it saves them energy and time. If, however, a child is threatened with punishment, in self-defense he lies, having no real judgment to save him.

The judge did not mince words in driving home his lesson to parents. "It is hopeless," he said, "to create a truth-telling child of parents who do not know how to get at the truth. The truth is a hard thing to get, when fear forbids it being told." Hence the parents must take time and patience to get at the truth, they must instill a love of the truth for the truth's sake. They must not judge too hastily as to guilt or innocence. Parents would never forgive in a judge, he said, the quick decisions they themselves make as parents. And parents must realize that primarily they are responsible for this unfortunate tendency in their children.

COMPETENT judges, according to a notice sent broadcast to American composers, have been appointed to pick out the most worthy pieces of new orchestral music from among those submitted to the Philharmonic Society of New York, and to assign them a place on the programs that are to be given at the Lewisohn Stadium the coming summer. The board of arbiters is to receive manuscripts until June 1, when the reading and selecting will begin. The board is to consider works of moderate length only, on the idea, forsooth, that twenty-five minutes or so of American music is all that an ordinary open-air audience will want. Who the actual members of the jury are, the announcement does not disclose. It seems to be enough that they are to carry on their labors under the auspices of the organization known as the Stadium Concerts, and that they are vouchered for as competent; or "most competent," to quote precisely.

Competency, without doubt, is a desirable quality in those who officially determine the value of musical scores, provided it is not of too special a kind. To note examples, there is the competency of the person who knows his Brahms down to the ground, and who pronounces all music good which reminds him of the style of the symphony No. 1 in C minor or of the "Academic" overture. Again, there is the competency of the one who knows his Debussy to the faintest breath of impressionistic tone, or his Stravinsky to the last refinement of contrapuntal harshness, and who finds everything significant and expressive that whistles down the afternoon breeze like a faun, or that whizzes across the evening sky like a firework. In fine, adjudicators who merely possess a thorough understanding of a particular school have a tendency to favor imitiveness, if it is the least bit brilliant, rather than originality, if it at all lacks pretentiousness. The experience of prize competition awards has only too often proved how easily artistic lumber can be mistaken for artistic timber.

Possibly the Stadium Concerts committee would do well, all things considered, if they reduced the force of the adjective with which they describe their judges, and if they came down from the superlative to the positive degree. Some sensitive American composer who feels that he has an individual message for his fellow-countrymen may have learned how difficult it is sometimes to make "the most competent judges," especially if they are of the academic type, hear anything beyond Brahms, Debussy, and Stravinsky; or, more broadly speaking, anything non-German, non-French, or non-Russian. And he may, accordingly, withhold his manuscript. But better, probably, than bothering with a single word, the committee should enlarge upon their communication, publishing the judges' names and letting the matter of competency be determined by general opinion.

Editorial Notes

THE discussion on the subject, "Is Laughter a Declining Art?" which took place the other day at the annual dinner of the Arts and Sciences, held in New York, recalls a comment that Lord Chesterfield wrote in his letters to his son, under date of March 9, 1748, somewhat along the same line. This was his advice:

Having mentioned laughing, I must particularly warn you against it; and I could heartily wish that you may often be seen to smile, but never heard to laugh, while you live. Frequent and loud laughter is the characteristic of folly and ill manners: it is the manner in which the mob express their silly joy at silly things, and they call it being merry. In my mind there is nothing so illiberal and so ill-bred as audible laughter.

But still the world laughs on, as it sees fit, despite comments pro or con.

WHEN the British Postmaster-General appointed a committee recently "to consider in the light of recent progress in wireless science the possibility from a technical standpoint of transatlantic wireless telephony of sufficient reliability for commercial use," he took a step which in the years to come is likely to be remembered as marking an important milestone in the march of the world's progress. With the authorities in the United States willing and anxious to co-operate in any studies aiming at making such communication a success, it cannot be long before talking across the Atlantic will be hardly more a matter of comment than is the ordinary telephone conversation today.

Glamis and Its Story

*This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses.—Shakespeare.*

GLAMIS CASTLE has again sprung into prominence. It is perhaps the most talked-of baronial residence that has survived decay in Scotland. The ancestral home of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, whose marriage to the Duke of York is to be celebrated in Buckingham Palace on April 26, has been asleep, so to speak, for years, but the sudden announcement of the betrothal of a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore to a member of the royal family aroused it from its slumber and started the mansion to throb with new life.

All the quiet highways that skirt the village of Glamis (pronounced Ghlams) are alive with traffic. Visitors from "over the border" and across the seas are piling in by road and rail, and the old Newtyle-Alyth line is rumbling with the burden of tourists intent on seeing the ancient building of feudal times and the village, with its interesting relics. From the influx the villagers who, when winter evenings were long, carved Tam o'Shanter and Souter Johnie on the legs of an armchair and depicted in wood other characters that Burns has made household words, will reap a harvest of no mean dimensions.

Scottish history draws sustenance from the Castle of Glamis. There Shakespeare lays the scene of "Macbeth." There found refuge the Gaelic-speaking kings Malcolm, Duncan and the great Canmore. There slept the Pretender and King James, Queen Mary's father and the hero of the "Lady of the Lake." There also resided Scotland's premier novelist, Sir Walter Scott, and a long list might be made of the celebrities in song and story, whose names are associated with the historic structure.

Girdling the ancient castle are extensive grounds that reach Glen Ogilvie, with its heather-covered hills, and its purple slopes, that command a wonderful view of the Grampians, unsurpassed in grandeur, that embrace villages of charming old customs and that hum with the song of winding stream and tumbling waterfall. On the water's edge bracken and fern spring up in luxuriant array and vie with the wild flowers in coloring the countryside.

Of the traditions of the castle much might be said. Who has not heard the story of Malcolm II? Is there not a chamber in the castle known as "Malcolm's Room," to which access may be gained from one of the three staircases that circle the inside of the tower? Who has not heard of the fate of Duncan, King of Scotland, in 1033? And who is unacquainted with the architectural secrets of Glamis?

Probably most people know of the mysterious chamber, the entrance to which is known to only three persons at one time—the Earl of Strathmore, the heir-apparent and the factor on the estate. Tradition says that within its walls the Earl of "Beardie," the fourth Earl of Crawford, was confined, doomed as "penance for a hasty vow to play dice until the Day of Judgment."

Lovers of legendary lore cling to their belief in this tale, although an authentic record long ago exploded it. It would, however, not be correct to assume that there is no secret chamber. On the contrary, there is the best authority for stating that such an apartment exists, and that its entrance is concealed, though the story of Earl "Beardie's" connection with it is a popular delusion.

In 1654 Cromwellian soldiers encamped for a short time at Glamis and made free with the castle, while the Earl was a minor. For his father's refusal to deliver up King Charles to the English the son was fined £1000, a penalty that naturally embittered him against the Commonwealth. But the incident in itself, while interesting, is not unique by any means, as the castle has at different times been the refuge for royalty in exile.

Legends of the castle abound. One of the least known concerns a crumbling stone wall built on a moor not three miles away from the village of Glamis. This wall is supposed to be the original foundation of Glamis Castle. Work on it had to be abandoned as, like Peter Pan, it would not grow up. Toil as they would day after day, masons and laborers found the wall rise no higher, the foundation having sunk overnight to the height of the morning before.

Unable to account for the phenomenon, the workmen continued to build and the wall continued to sag. One day a note was found near by on which were inscribed words explaining the futility of the site chosen and suggesting that the edifice be constructed "down by the Dean." Struck with the import of the lines, the builder gave orders to transfer operations to the riverside, and there the castle stands today.

This is but one of many tales that surround the castle, the origin of which is lost in obscurity.

The castle itself resembles a sixteenth century French chateau and is built of rich red sandstone, with walls that are in places over ten feet thick. As you approach it the most striking feature is the quarter-circle tower, from which two wings extend at right angles to each other. The tower is seven stories high, and affords access to the divisions of the building. At the base of the tower is the main doorway and at its summit a wooden clock dial bears the date 1811. Picturesque turrets are grouped around the upper portion of the tower. The central part of the castle, which is the oldest, rises much higher than the side wings.

With its vaulted crypt and palatial halls, the castle is of immense interest to the historian. It contains many rich tapestries and valuable paintings, and the coats of mail and relics of the hunt and of older days throw light on a past that is invested with facts stranger than fiction.

Civilization Moving Ever Northward

THREE thousand to 4000 years B. C. the center of civilization was in Upper Egypt, where the mean temperature is 76° F. Four hundred years later it had moved to Lower Egypt, with a mean temperature of 70°. Following retreating glaciers it continued northward and in the first century A. D. we find Rome, with a mean temperature of 60°, the center of civilization. Today London, Paris and New York, having a mean temperature of from 48° to 50°, are supreme.

History is made rapidly these days. As recently as 1763 Voltaire described Canada as "15,000,000 acres of snow." Today that "snow" is the second largest food-producing country in the world. During 1922, a corn show held in northern Ontario proved to be the biggest event of its kind ever held on the American continent, in both point of attendance and exhibits surpassing by a wide margin the International Show at Chicago. Speaking at this show, Professor Champlin, the international corn expert, said, "I once thought that North Dakota was the northern limit of the corn belt. This show has proved that excellent corn can be grown several hundred miles further north than was believed possible twenty years ago. The Yellow Dent that captured the first prize is the equal of any corn of its kind I have ever seen."